Mecklenburg Jeffersonian.

JOSEPH W. HAMPTON,———"The powers granted under the Constitution, being derived from the People of the United States, may be resumed by them, whenever perverted to their injury or oppression."—*Madison.*———Editor and Publisher.

VOLUME I, } CHARLOTTE, N. C., AUGUST 3, 1841. { NUMBER 22.

TERMS:

The "*Mecklenburg Jeffersonian*" is published weekly, at *Two Dollars and Fifty Cents*, if paid in advance; or *Three Dollars*, if not paid before the expiration of THREE MONTHS from the time of subscribing. Any person who will procure *six* subscribers and become responsible for their subscriptions, shall have a copy of the paper gratis;—or, a club of *ten* subscribers may have the paper one year for *Twenty Dollars* in advance.

No paper will be discontinued while the subscriber owes any thing, if he is able to pay;—and a failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue at least ONE MONTH before the expiration of the time paid for, will be considered a new engagement.

Original Subscribers will not be allowed to discontinue the paper before the expiration of the first year without paying for a full year's subscription.

Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted at *One Dollar* per square for the first insertion, and *Twenty-five Cents* for each continuance—except Court and other judicial advertisements, which will be charged *twenty-five per cent.* higher than the above rates, (owing to the delay, generally, attendant upon collections). A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent in for publication, must be marked with the number of insertions desired, or they will be published until forbid and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor, unless containing money in sums of *Five Dollars*, or over, must come free of postage, or the amount paid at the office here will be charged to the writer, in every instance, and collected as other accounts.

Weekly Almanac for August, 1841.

DAYS.	SUN RISE	SUN SET.	MOON'S PHASES.	D.	H.	M.
3 Tuesday,	10 5	50 6				
4 Wednesday,	10 5	50 6	Full Moon,	2	4	46 M.
5 Thursday,	12 5	48 6	Last Quarter,	10	1	3 M.
6 Friday,	13 5	47 6	New Moon	16	4	17 E.
7 Saturday,	14 5	46 6	First Quarter,	23	3	54 E.
8 Sunday,	15 5	45 6	Full Moon,	31	8	18 E.
9 Monday.	16 5	44 6				

Catawba Springs.

THE Subscriber would inform the public generally, that he is prepared to entertain Visiters at the above celebrated watering-place, and pledges himself that no efforts shall be spared to render comfortable and profitable the stay of all who may call on him. Terms of board moderate, to suit the times. THOMAS HAMPTON.

Lincoln county, N. C., April 6, 1840.

Clock & Watch Repairing.

SAMUEL LAWING

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Charlotte and the public generally, that he has opened a shop in the town of Charlotte, nearly opposite the "Carolina Inn," where he will be glad to receive work in his line of business. Clocks, Watches, &c., will be repaired in the most substantial manner, at short notice, on moderate terms, and warranted to perform well. A portion of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

Charlotte, June 1, 1841. 13...r

CLOCK AND WATCH REPAIRING.

Thomas Trotter

STILL continues to repair *Clocks and Watches* in the very best manner, if requested by the owner to do so. He is well supplied with all kinds of materials. His Shop is in the Jewellery Store of S. P. Alexander, situated South from the Courthouse, between the "Mansion House" and the "Charlotte Hotel." It will be his earnest desire to do work faithfully, so as to merit encouragement.

☞ His price shall be as moderate as possible for CASH. [Charlotte, July 6, 1841...4w

DR. C. J. FOX

Has just received a large and general assortment of

MEDICINES,

Drugs, Paints, Oils,

Dye-Stuffs, Perfumery, Thompsonian Medicines, Wines and Spirits for medical use,

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS,

And a variety of other articles, all of which he warrants genuine, and will sell low for *cash*.

Charlotte, April 27, 1840. 8....r

William Hagar & Co.

Type and Stereotype Foundry,

74 Fulton, Corner of Gold Street, New-York.

THE Subscribers take this method of announcing to their friends and the public generally, that, having purchased the extensive and well known

Type Foundry,

formerly owned by Messrs. Conner and Cooke, they have removed the same to their present central position. Having made extensive revisions, additions, and alterations, they are now prepared to execute orders of any magnitude they may be favored with, with promptness, and on as favorable terms as at any other Foundry in America. To their new Specimen Book, which has been recently extensively circulated, they would respectfully refer.

All articles manufactured by them shall be of a material equal, if not superior to any manufactured in this country—and undergo a thorough examination as to appearance, ranging, dressing, and properly assorting. All articles exhibited in the Specimen Book, formerly issued by Conner and Cooke, together with sorts to Fonts sold by them, can now be furnished from this Foundry without delay, with many since added.

WILLIAM HAGAR & CO. are agents for the sale of the Napier, Washington, and Smith Presses, which, together with Chases, Cases, Composing Sticks, Furniture, Ink, and every article used in the printing business, will be kept on hand, and furnished at manufacturers' prices.

N. B.—No machine cast Type manufactured at this Foundry.

New-York, February 25, 1841. 3-3m

MARTIN RODDY,

CORNER OF QUEEN & STATE STS.,
CHARLESTON, S. C.,

Has constantly on hand an extensive assortment of Foreign and Domestics Liquors, Choice Wines, Fresh Teas, Cordials, &c. &c. &c.

CONSISTING OF

Fine old Cognac & Champagne of the most favorite brands, } BRANDY.

Hour Glass, Grape, Pine Apple, and Swan. (Imported direct,) } GIN.

Choice old Madeira, Sherry, Port, Teneriffe, Claret, Marseilles, Sicily, and Malaga } WINES.

Hyson, Young Hyson, Imperial, Gunpowder, Powchong, &c. } TEAS.

London and Philadelphia Porter and Ale; Scotch and Irish Whiskey; Cordials; Syrups; Coffee; Sugars, &c. &c., which he offers for sale on accommodating terms.

Charleston, June 11, 1841, 6w.

Concord Coffee-House.

THE Subscriber respectfully announces to the citizens of Concord and the surrounding country, that he has opened a GROCERY STORE in the town of Concord, where he will keep constantly on hand a large and carefully selected supply of

GROCERIES;

Such as—Wines and Liquors, imported and domestic; Sugar; Coffee; Bread; Crackers; Cheese; Lemons; French Prunes; Cakes; Raisins; Candies of all kinds, Toys; prime chewing and smoking Tobacco; Spanish Cigars of the best quality; Garden Seeds of every kind; Indigo; Copperas; Madder; Ginger; Spice; Pepper, Almonds; Cloves; Cinnamon; English Walnuts; Maccaroni; Vermaselli; Sardines; Herrings; Essence of Cinnamon; do. Peppermint, and a variety of other articles too tedious to mention.

The undersigned hopes, by strict attention to business, and by keeping a complete stock, to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

F. R. ROUECHE.

May 25, 1841. 12...y

PROSPECTUS OF
The Lincoln Republican.

IT was the intention of the undersigned to issue a Prospectus some time previous to the commencement of the present (the 5th) Volume of this paper; but some arrangements becoming necessary, and which could not be effected at an earlier day, this Prospectus was unavoidably delayed until the present time.

The undersigned has now the gratification of being able to assure the friends of the paper, and of the cause in which it is engaged, that the Lincoln Republican is now placed on a sure foundation; and that nothing is wanting to ensure its long continuation, but the exertions of its friends; and he would take this occasion to call upon them to bestir themselves in its behalf.

He cannot deem it necessary to say more than that the Lincoln Republican will continue to pursue the course it has herctofore marked out. Its doctrines are, and will be, the *doctrines* of the Republican School of '98 & '99; and *it* will, as heretofore, endeavor to show, that every departure from them, in the administration of the affairs of the Government, is subversive of the rights of the States and of the liberties of the people; and therefore, it is only by a strict adherence to them, that those rights and those liberties can be preserved. These are the opinions of the undersigned; and so long as the paper remains under his control, such shall be the doctrines it will endeavor to inculcate.

Though not personally interested, the undersigned cannot refrain from calling on the opponents of a National Bank, a high and ruinous Tariff, a Distribution of the proceeds of the Public lands, an assumption of the State Debts by the General Government, and of Abolitionism and all its horrors—on the friends of State Rights Republicanism, the uncompromising opponents of all the dangerous doctrines of Federalism, to rally around and sustain the Republican presses of the country. For, it is obvious, that to the supineness of the Democracy in this respect, and to the vigilance of the Federalists, may be traced the defeat of the Republican party at the late elections; and in a change of conduct, andin that only, may the Democracy hope for a change of power.

Terms.—TWO DOLLARS and FIFTY CENTS, if paid in advance; three dollars if payment be withheld three months.

No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid.

A failure to order a discontinuance, will be considered a new engagement.

POSTAGE in all cases *must be paid.*

ROBT. WILLIAMSON, JR., Editor.

Lincolnton, July 14, 1841.

To the Public.

WHEREAS, *Francis Vanderburg* of Cabarrus county, has in his hands a Receipt, given by me to the agent of John Harris in Charlotte, for a note to be collected off of said Vanderburg, (amount twenty dollars,) and refuses to give it up; and from his notoriously bad character I have no doubt he will if he can, trade it to some uninformed person: This therefore, is to notify all persons not to trade for said Receipt, as the note for which it was given has been paid and canceled.

ISAAC KRIMMINGER.

July, 20, 1841. 20...3w

JOB PRINTING.

WE are prepared at this Office with a handsome supply of Fancy Type, to execute all kinds o

Letter-Press Job Printing

in a very superior style, and at short notice Orders will be thankfully received.

Jeffersonian Office, Charlotte, March 9, 1841.

A Large Supply of Blank

Warrants, Casas, and Casa Bonds,

Printed on good paper, and for sale at this Office

Deferred Articles, &c.

From Valparaiso.—We have received from a friend a copy of the Valparaiso *Mercury* of April 6, from which we extract the following. The Purser of the "Dale," Col. PHILO WHITE, is well known to most of our readers as formerly the able Editor of the "North Carolina Standard":

"The U. S. Ship "Dale," Charles Gauntt, Esq., Commander, arrived in Valparaiso on the 4th April, in 58 days from Rio de Janeiro, and 112 from the U. States. She experienced a succession of gales, snow storms and adverse winds off Cape Horn, unusual even in that tempestuous region; which retarded her passage, and added greatly to the discomfort of the officers and crew. But by the benevolent care and kindness of Captain Gauntt, whose judicious arrangements for the comfort and health of all on board were promptly seconded by his officers,—as well as by the vigilance and skill of the Surgeon and his Assistant,—the sufferings of the crew were greatly alleviated: And the "Dale" can doubtless exhibit as clean a "binacle list" as any vessel of war that may have doubled Cape Horn under the most favorable circumstances.

"*Officers of the Dale:*—Chas. Gauntt, Esq., Commdr.; Lieuts., Wm. Green, Jno. M. Berrien, Wm. W. Bleecker; Passd. Asst. Surg. Lewis, Wolfley; Purser, Philo White; Actg. Mas., Jas. D. Johnston; Asst. Surg., John Thornley; Capt's Clerk, Jno. M. Williams; Passed. Mid'n. Francis Winslow; Midshipmen, Saml. P. Carter, Henry Ashton, Colville Terrett, Lewis Beard, Wm. H. Smith, Jas. L. S. Beckwith, Washington F. Davidson; Boatswain, Robert Simpson; Carpenter, Hugh Lindsay; Gunner, Wash'n. Bright; Sail-Maker, George Thomas; Purser's Steward, Nathaniel Woodward."

NEW APPORTIONMENT.

Below is a table showing the present number of Representatives from each State, and the number to which each will be entitled under the late Census, upon a ratio of 60,000.

	Present No.	Proposed No.
Maine,	8	8
New Hampshire,	5	4
Massachusetts,	12	12
Rhode Island,	2	1
Connecticut,	6	5
Vermont,	5	4
New York,	40	40
New Jersey,	6	6
Pennsylvania,	28	28
Delaware,	1	1
Maryland,	8	6
Virginia,	21	17
North Carolina,	13	10
South Carolina,	9	7
Georgia,	9	9
Kentucky,	13	11
Tennessee,	13	12
Ohio,	19	26
Louisana,	3	4
Indiana,	7	11
Mississippi,	2	4
Illinois,	3	7
Alabama,	5	8
Missouri,	2	5
Arkansas,	1	1
Michigan,	1	3
	242	249

It will hence be seen, that Illinois and Mississippi, which are absent from the present House, are entitled by the last Census to *eleven members.*

It will be seen that while New England loses *four* votes, the nine new States are entitled to a gain of *twenty-five*, making a difference of *twenty-nine* in the relative strengh of those selections.

Five Southern States including Maryland, will lose *eleven votes*, making a relative difference between them and the nine new States of *thirty-six votes.*

Kentucky will also lose two and Tennessee one.

Maine, Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Georgia and Arkansas, will have their present number; but as the aggregate representation will be increased, their relative strength will be diminished.

Both Arkansas and Michigan have been admitted into the Union since the census of 1830.

Finally, this table shows, that within the last ten years, *more than one-tenth* of the political power of the Union has been transferred from the seventeen elder States to the nine younger ones. The nine States are entitled to have in the House about *fifty per cent*, more power than they have now.

In this state of things, and when two of those States are wholly unrepresented, will Congress press the exercise of doubtful powers, overturn long established systems in which they are peculiarly interested, plunge the country into debt, and burden the people with new taxes? If they do any thing more than is absolutely necessary to carry on the Government, can they carry with them the confidence of the country, or hope that their decisions will be respected?—*Kendall's Expositor.*

From Kendall's Expositor.

DISTRIBUTION BILL.

This bill takes ten per cent. of the moneys arising from the sales of public lands, and gives it to nine of the new States, and then divides the remaining ninety per cent. among the whole twenty-six States in the ratio of their federal population. We have heretofore shown, that the effect of this gratuity was to give the nine States about *forty per cent.* on an average, more than would be given to the other seventeen.

We proceed now to exhibit another of the beauties of this measure.

By an official report made to Congress, it appears that on the 30th September, 1840, the quantity of unsold lands in each of the nine favored States, was then as follows, viz:

Ohio,	Acres 1,829,664
Indiana,	5,313,263
Illinois,	24,658,111
Missouri,	47,411,683
Alabama,	21,858,735
Mississippi,	22,297,305
Louisiana,	22,826,962
Michigan,	37,341,429
Arkansas,	45,331,311

When it is recollected, that each State is to receive ten per cent. on the proceeds of the lands sold *within its own limits only*, the inequality of the distribution of that fund among the nine States, is apparent at a glance. But to present in the strongest possible light, let us consider its results in the first and last of these States, which in population are the greatest and the least.

Arkansas contains 45,331,311 acres of unsold land, which, at $1 25 per acre, would bring $56,664,138

Ten per cent. on this is 5,666,413

Ohio contains only 1,829,664 acres of unsold lands, which, at $1 25 cents would bring $2,287,080.

Ten per cent. upon which is $228,708

$5,437,705

So that Arkansas is to receive of this ten per cent. fund over TWENTY TIMES *as much as Ohio!* Yet, the Federal number of Arkansas is less than 100,000, while that of Ohio exceeds 1,500,000! So that FIFTEEN TIMES *as many people* are to get TWENTY TIMES *less money!* Or, while Arkansas gets FORTY-SIX DOLLARS for each one of her federal population, Ohio will get FIFTEEN CENTS! Nothing like the foregoing sums will ever be realized; but they show the proportions as well as if exact.

Now, what conceivable reason is there for giving to a man in Arkansas a benefit from this "common fund" THREE HUNDRED TIMES as great as is given to a man in Ohio? One emigrant settles in Arkansas, and another in Ohio; the former, the bill gives *forty-six dollars*, to the latter *fifteen cents.* How can the one be entitled to more than the other?

A similar inequality runs through the whole of the nine States, and is in proportion to the amount of lands unsold therein.

ANOTHER VIEW.

If lands to the amount of $3,000,000 shall be sold yearly within the nine States and a due proportion thereof in Arkansas, the sales in that State will amount per annum to about $600,000.

Ten per cent. of that is to go to Arkansas, viz: SIXTY THOUSAND DOLLARS!

Now, how much of the remaining ninety per cent. is she to get? *A little over seventeen thousand dollars.*

So that her share of the TEN per cent. is *more than three times as large as her share of the remaining* NINETY *per cent.*

And instead of getting only ten per cent. more than her share, she will get OVER THREE HUNDRED PER CENT MORE!

Let us now compare Arkansas with her sister Rhode Island.

Arkansas, federal population is 99,414. Her just share of $3,000,000 would be		$18,933
But she gets her ten per cent. on $600,000 received for lands sold within her borders,		60,000
She also gets her share of $2,700,000 left,		17,039
Making her whole receipts		$77,039
Rhode Island's federal number 107,532, and of three millions of dollars, her just share would be	$20,479	
Deduct ten per cent.	2,047	
Making her whole receipts only		18,482
Which deducted from the receipts of Arkansas, shows that the latter receives over the former		$58,607

Or, the *smaller State* receives OVER FOUR TIMES *as much as the larger!* And to make the matter worse, when this wise Congress lays a tariff to make up the deficiency in the Treasury caused by this measure, the people of Rhode Island, consuming as they do four times as much of the tariffed articles, *will* pay five times as much of that tax as the people of Arkansas!!

Yet, Rhode Island statesmen in Congress give their support to this measure!

The same principle applies to all the Atlantic States.

Crumb of Comfort thrown out at a good time. HENRY POLHEMUS, Esq., Agent for the *State Prison, Auburn. N. Y.*, advertise, that he will pay *three dollars a bushel* for all the *Cocoons* of good quality that may be offered. This demand for Cocoons has been induced by the fact, that the manufacture of Silk has been commenced in the State prison, N. Y., by Convict labor. This advertisement will probably give a slight impetus to the flagging zeal of those, who happened to get a little deeper into the *Morus Multicaulus* speculation, than is quite consistent with present comfort.

We are opposed to prison and penitentiary labor, in the mechanic arts, as a general thing; but in this particular instance, we believe good will result. It will fairly test the long mooted question, whether Silk can be *advantageously* manufactured in this country. For if the experiment is extensively tried, by a single individual, or by a company, they risk, in the experiment, not only the capital vested in the raw material, machinery, &c., but the capital employed in the form of manual labor. But, if the experiment is tried in an extensive prison, and the manual labor performed by convicts, even if it should fail, no real loss will accrue, so far as the employment of operatives is concerned.

South Carolina Temperance Advocate.

The promised "Reform."—The Secretary of the Treasury some time since issued the following order: "The hair of all persons in the Navy is to be kept short; no part of the beard is to be worn long, except whiskers, which shall not descend more than an inch below the tip of the ear, and then in a line towards the mouth."

Upon this the Baltimore Republican remarks, that "all the din about reform, reform, which was to bring about the 'better times,' 'better prices,' and a thousand other blessings, has dwindled down to a mere shortening of the sailors' whiskers!"

The Crops.....The Baltimore correspondent of the Courier and Enquirerer says—"The harvest has commenced around this city, with a promise of a fair yield. The spring crops are remakably fine, particularly corn, which seldom if ever promised fairer at this season of the year."

The Lynchburg Virginian says the wheat crop in that region will be a very indifferent one.

At Wilmington, Del., it is stated that in that county the wheat crop promises abundantly; but as much cannot be said for *Kent* and *Sussex.* Corn suffers in those counties from drought. The prospect for corn in the northern part of the State was never more promising.

A Trenton, N. J. paper says—the farmers in this district are gathering in a heavy grain harvest, and the weather is favorable.—*Weekly Albany Argus*

Congressional.

DEBATES IN THE SENATE....JULY 20.

Mr. *Benton* concluded the discussion on Mr. *Buchanan's* resolution, calling for the names of those removed and those appointed to office. The resolution was then passed. The National Bank was resumed as the special order.

Mr. *Smith* of Connecticut opened the argument on the constitutionality of incorporating a National Bank. He questioned the power of the Supreme Court to control the people of this country in the exercise of their political rights by a decision affecting the Constitution. This point, with the rectitude of the decision itself, which he denied, he argued at great length, and with ability.

Mr. *Nicholson* moved to amend the bill, by providing that the branches established in the States should be subject to be taxed in the same way and in the same proportion that the similar State institutions are taxed.

Mr. *Clay* of Kentucky objected that this gave the States power to destroy the Bank.

Mr. *Huntington* opposed it, asserting that the Supreme Court had decided against the right of the States to tax the United States Branches within them.

Mr. *Benton* responded, and said that this rendered the insertion of the clause proposed in the charter necessary, to put an end to all contest of the power of the States to tax capital and property within their limits.

Mr. *Clay* of Ala. responded to Mr. Huntington. Mr. *Sevier* and Mr. *Nicholson* followed in favor of the amendment.

It was urged by the friends of the amendment, that the States had a concurrent power of taxation with the General Government—that the General Government had taxed the State banks, and that the States had an undoubted right to tax the wealth of individuals out of the State, introduced into it, for the purpose of taxing its citizens, as it had to tax similar corporations founded on State authority, and employing the wealth of citizens and strangers—that to tax capital and property employed under the authority or the Federal Government within the State, in the same ratio with similar State institutions, precluded the argument that the power might be abused to destroy the national institution—that the State Goverment had always asserted and exercised the right of taxing the individual property of any agents of the General Government, which property, as under the jurisdiction of the laws of the State, enjoyed the protection of the State Government, and was equally bound as any other property to contribute to the support of the Government which afforded that protection—that the Government of the United States had expressly recognised the right of the State Governments to tax its property within the limits of the States, and had in the case of the public lands, by compact, commuted the taxes on the lands, by paying five per cent. on all the lands within the States, and setting off sections for school funds. That the horses and carriages in the immediate use of the United States, in conveying the mail, were all subject to taxation—that the sellers of merchandise who had paid a tax on it to the United States, were still held liable to pay another tax on it when introduced into any of the States for sale—that brokers were also subject to State taxes on their property and business, and that there was no reason which could discriminate brokers and bankers on a great scale, and give them exemptions which did not apply to those who carried on the bussiness on a smaller scale, and were universally taxed.

All argument was in vain; the proposition was voted down by 27 nays to 21 yeas.

Mr. *Walker* then proposed an amendment which limited the business of the Bank to discounting bills of exchange. A motion was made to adjourn, the usual hour having arrived. Mr. *Clay* of Kentucky signified his dissent, and Mr. *Walker* said it was then unnecessary to put the question.

IN SENATE....JULY 21.

Mr. *Allen* proposed an amendment making the stockholders liable for the issues of the Bank. Mr. *Allen* said he would not argue the proposition.

Mr. *Benton* said the best banks in the world, the Scotch, had this provision—and that the Government of England was responsible to the whole amount of that Bank's capital, amounting to upwards of fourteen million pounds sterling.

Lost—ayes 21, nays 24.

Mr. *Allen* proposed to strike out corporations from among those authorized to take stock.

Mr. *A.* said it was but the other day the amendment prevailed excluding foreigners from taking shares in the Bank. The authority to corporations to become stockholders, enabled foreigners in the local institutions to monopolize the stock.

The admission of corporations was, besides, the exclusion of citizens, and giving privilege on privilege.

There was another great political objection to the combination of the State institutions, under the charter of the Bank of the United States.

What is the effect of this combination on the Bank as a regulator of the currency? It will identify, in interest, this great Bank with the lesser State institutions; and the regulator will, of course, wink at all the abuses of the minor institutions, holding shares in it, and thus enable them to plunder the country.

Mr. *Clay* responded that it had been urged that individuals would not risk their money in the National Bank; and, on this assumption, there was no harm done to citizens in giving corporations the privilege. Besides, he said, there were many charitable, literary corporations, and among the banks, savings institutions, which the amendment would cut off. He did not notice Mr. *Allen's* political objection.

Mr. *Buchanan* said the great mischief of permitting banks to invest in stocks has produced a law in Pennsylvania prohibiting banks from dealing in stocks. It withdraws capital from the banks, which they are chartered to use for the public benefit. These institutions take stock in other institutions, which, in a time of pressure, become unsaleable, and the banks holding the stock of the greater institution, fall with it.

Mr. *Allen*, in conclusion, illustrated and enfor

ced his objection to multiplying the privileges of corporations, and excluding citizens who had none of them. He made it plain that the restriction against foreigners becoming the owners of the Bank, was perfectly nugatory under the provision of the charter, which enabled the minor corporations of which they hold the capital, to invest that capital in the National Bank.

But Mr. *Allen* opposed it principally as producing a confederation of Banks in politics, and opening the way to the combination of the whole moneyed privileged classes under a great and commanding head, associated with the Government, against the unprivileged portion of the country. He said the regulator, so leagued with moneyed power at home and abroad, and the political power at the head of the Government, would regulate not only the currency, but the legislation of the country.

Mr. *Buchanan* said, while we deny the privilege to the Bank to take stock in any other institution, we authorise other institutions to take stock in this National Bank. In this policy the charter was inconsistent with itself. Nothing had proved more disastrous to the interests of the public interested in the soundness of Bank currency, nor to the institutions themselves, on which this stock-jobbing was brought to bear, than being in any way connected with stockjobbing.

Lost—ayes 21, nays 25.

Mr. *Walker* proposed that no loan should be made to any corporation. Mr. W. had conversed with respectable merchants, who considered the loans to corporations as among the principal causes of the ruin of the late Bank of the United States.

Mr. *Clay* objected—said that it was very important that the Bank should have the power so to lend. Sometimes, to save a sinking bank, or to aid the enterprises of corporations of other sorts—sometimes to cities wanting money, &c. The misfortunes of the late Bank, he insisted, only arose from its efforts to use its great capital after it became a State institution, and had been shut out from national employment.

Mr. *Walker* said that in 1831 and '32, the Bank loaned to the amount of twelve millions to *Thomas Biddle* and Co., and those concerned in stocks and corporation schemes.

Mr. *Walker* insisted that this was the time to introduce salutary resolutions, not to defer it (as Mr. *Clay* wished) and leave it to the directors to impose restrictions by administrative regulations. Loans to stockjobbers, banks, railroads, cities, &c., were, to the last degree, ruinous to all concerned in the soundness of the Bank, as had been proved by sad experience.

Mr. *Calhoun* proposed to strike out the authority given the Secretary—the power to *sell* the stock in the Bank. This was a departure from the bill of 1816.

Mr. *Clay* opposed the amendment.

Mr. *Calhoun* changed his amendment so as to make the sale of the stock put by the Government as capital in the Bank, depend on Congress. Mr. *Calhoun* explained the effect of this proposition, by recurring to the history of the old Bank. He argued that the departure of the Bank from the principle of retaining the Govenment securities had been the cause of its early difficulties, and the suffering of the country in 1818, 1819, and 1820. The train of exposition was interesting, and must be left to the regular report. Lost, ayes 21, nays 26.

Mr. *Calhoun* proposed that the surplus profits should be put in the Treasury, after paying the seven per cent. to the stockholders, as provided by the charter—and not be withheld until it makes two millions by accumulation. Mr. Calhoun showed that this would be adding two millions to the four millions reserved fund.

This reserved fund which belongs to the United Sates is to be left to the disposition of men, who, with full power to squander it for political purposes, have no responsibility or interest in it to restrain them in this application. It was, in fact, two millions of Government money lodged with them, and under circumstances which enabled them to apply it without accountability. It would be the secret service fund—the corruption fund, employed on Congress—the donation fund, which the power is reserved in the charter to the directors, to use at will.

Mr. *Buchanan* proposed to amend that part of the charter which provides that no loan should be made when the amount of its circulation exceeded by three times the amount of specie in the vaults. He proposed to add *deposites* to the amount of *circulation* and compel the Banks to keep on hand one-third of both in specie. Mr. B. said the charter was almost without restriction. This of three to one, as the proportion between the circulation and the specie in the vaults was inadequate. The old Bank had almost always a greater proportion than this. The proportion of one-third the amount in specie of the circulation and deposites, was that which was sworn to be necessary by the late Governor of the Bank of England, and several of the directors.

Mr. *Clay* ran over what he considered restrictions in the present charter, and said the amount of deposites was so changeable as to make the rule proposed impracticable.

Mr. *Buchanan*. The proposition was an admitted touchstone in England. It prevailed, and was found not only practicable but indispensable in regard to the Bank of England.

Mr. *Buchanan* ran over what Mr. *Clay* called resrictions in his Bank charter, and showed that they gave room for wider excesses than were ever perpetrated by the late Bank.

Lost—ayes 22, nays 26.

Mr. *Clay* of Alabama proposed to apportion the capital in the Bank's branches according to the exports of the respective States, and readjust the apportionment every five years. He showed that twenty millions more was extracted from the South and West, during the existence of the late Bank, than was taken there.

Mr. *Walker* sustained the proposition of Mr. *Clay* of Alabama.

Mr. *Benton* argued that the National Banks have been plundering machines in the South and West for forty years. This amount of capital proposed to be apportioned off to the South and West was calculated to neutralize the mischief which had been suffered from the inequality produced by the command of almost the whole capital in the North—and it was doing no injustice to the North.

Lost—ayes 14, nays 27.

Mr. *Nicholson* proposed to amend the bill by inserting a provision prohibiting the use of the public money as a basis for banking operations, and declaring such use to be a forfeiture of the charter, which was negatived—ayes 19, noes 26.

Mr. *Williams* moved to insert "pension agency" as among the duties of the Bank, which was agreed to.

Mr. *Williams* also moved to transpose the words "without charge" from the beginning of the section requiring the Bank to perform duties, to the end of the section, which was agreed to.

Mr. *Williams* moved to stike out from the same section, the words, "whenever required by law," so as to obviate the necessity of further legislation, which was agreed to.

Mr. *Williams* then moved to insert after the provision requiring the Bank to pay out nothing but gold and silver, or its own notes, the words "payable at the branch where issued." This amendment was advocated at some length by Mr. W. and was opposed by Mr. *Clay* of Kentucky, and rejected.

Mr. *Benton* moved to strike out the provision, fixing the value of Foreign coins. This amendment was briefly advocated by Mr. *Benton* and opposed by Mr. *Clay* of Kentucky, and rejected—ayes 22, nays 25.

Mr. *Benton* then moved to strike out the provision authorising the Bank to deal in coin. He showed the abuses by the former Bank on this subject in collecting specie in this country, and shipping it to Europe. Lost by the party vote.

Mr. *Berrien* moved to amend the bill by authorising the Bank to proceed with its organization and other preliminary measures when ten dollars are subscribed and paid in on each share of the stock. This Mr. *Wright* conclusively showed was granting the power to commence banking operations at the same time. The amendment was agreed to. It is equivalent to a license to commence loaning upon the first instalment, and will enable the Bank to provide all its subscribers with the means of paying up all subsequent instalments. The effect will be to make it a paper Bank. Ayes 26, noes 22.

The Bill was then reported to the Senate, and on motion of Mr. *Clay* of Kentucky, it was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. *Calhoun* asked if the printing of the amended bill could not be accomplished to-morrow.

Mr. *Clay* thought not.

Mr. *Calhoun* suggested that it would be well simply to order the printing, without laying the bill on the table. Mr. *Clay* dissented, and insisted on having the bill laid on the table. This raised a general laugh at the expense of Mr. *Clay*, who has been heretofore spurring and whipping to drive his Bank Bill through the Senate. It is evident that he now sees some greater stumbling block in the way, than the printing the Bill, with the very few amendments which have prevailed. There must be a little "*intrigue, bargain, and management*," to help the bill through, and hence the pause.

In Senate, July 22.

The bill for the relief of General *Gratiot* was taken up; and, after a debate, in which Messrs. *Prentiss, Clay* of Alabama, *Huntington, Henderson, Calhoun, King*, and *Buchanan* opposed it, and Messrs. *Berrien, Clayton, Clay* of Kentucky, *Benton, Bayard*, and *Walker*, advocated it.

The question was taken on its engrossment, and it was negatived—ayes 19, noes 26.

The bill to establish a general bankrupt law was taken up, and was read through, section by section, during which several unimportant amendments were adopted.

Mr. *Nicholson* then gave notice of his intention to move an amendment, which would bring banking corporations within the scope of the bill.

A motion was then made to go into Executive session, which prevailed.

In the *House*, after the usual preliminaries, the House resumed the consideration of the resolution offered yesterday by Mr. *Winthrop* of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Commerce, for the appointment of a committee to obtain information during the recess of Congress relating to the tariff.

Mr *Gilmer* of Virginia took the floor. During his remarks he was called to order for speaking of the revenue, and touching upon the distribution bill.

The *Chair* considered it out of order to speak of the distribution bill.

Mr. *Gilmer* moved to postpone the consideration of this resolution until next week.

Mr. *Warren* of Gergia now sent to the Chair a resolution, which declared the compromise act to be the basis of the new tariff; read for information, and laid upon the table under the rules.

Mr. *Charles Brown* of Pennsylvania said, as at present advised, he did not mean to vote for the tariff bill on the table. He was for inquiring into the effects of the compromise act, but he did not believe an advalorem duty the proper duty to be levied.—He was for levying discriminating duties on articles taxed heavily abroad, not for the purpose of injuing, but of helping ourselves.

Mr. *Brown* went in strongly for free trade, and showed that heavy duties prohibited imports in France and England. He was willing, if England would repeal her corn laws, to take off the duties on some of the articles of imports from England.

Mr *Wm. Cost Johnson* was in favor of the passage of the resolution. He was in favor of a tariff at the present session: and then, if the tariff was not suitable, the committee could report where the shoe pinched, and amend it.

Mr. *Wise* then went into a severe criticism of the report of the committee—showed that the new lights wanted were for the purpose of altering the compromise act; and that the new lights would lead them into a quag-mire as true as there was a God in Heaven.

Mr. *Cushing* replied to Mr. *Wise*.

Mr. *Cushing* now moved that the House adjourn, and the House adjourned until to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

Senate, July 23.

The bill to establish a general bankrupt law was taken up and Mr. *Nicholson* moved an amendment to include in the provisions of the bill banking corporations except those whose stock is owned by the States, which was modified at the suggestion of Mr. *Clay* of Alabama, by inserting the words, "in whole or in part," after the word owned.

The amendment was advocated by Messrs. *Nicholson, Benton, Woodbury*, and *Walker*, and opposed by Messrs. *Sevier* and *Berrien*.

Mr. *Walker* said that if those who were in favor of the passage of a bankrupt law for individuals would consent to this amendment, a law could be passed through both Houses with almost entire unanimity.

Mr. *Bayard* admitted that the banks of this country had usurped the power of the Constitution, and that power could never be recovered by the Federal Government, except by taking two steps—the application to them of a bankrupt law, and the suppression of their small notes by a stamp act. He was for the application of the bankrupt law to all banks, and moved to strike out that part of the amendment excluding banks, the stock of which was in whole or in part owned by the States.

Mr. *Henderson* would go for the modification, and would then oppose the whole amendment as an invasion of the sovereignty of the States, of which the corporations now proposed to bring under the jurisdiction of the Federal Government, were but emanations.

Mr. *Clay* of Alabama opposed the proposition of Mr. *Bayard*. While he thought it was a matter of great doubt, whether the Federal Government had the right to exercise jurisdiction over any corporation created by State authority, he was clear and decided in the opinion that they had no power over those in which the States had an interest.

The question was then taken on Mr. *Bayard's* amendment to the amendment; it was agreed to—ayes 24, noes 22.

Mr. *Calhoun* and Mr. *Woodbridge* then briefly submitted the reasons why they should vote against the amendment, and Mr. *Wright* spoke briefly in favor of it.

The question was then taken on the amendment as amended—ayes 16, noes 34.

Mr. *Wright* moved to strike out the second proviso of the second section of the bill, in the following words: "That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to annul, destroy, or impair, any lawful rights of married women or miners, or any liens, mortgages, or other securities on property, real or personal, which may be valid by the laws of the States, respectively, and which are not inconsistent with the provisions of the second and fifth sections of this act."

This was advocated by Messrs. *Wright* and *Prentiss*, and opposed by Messrs. *Mouton, Berrien, Walker* and *Huntington*.

The question was then taken on the amendment of Mr. *Wright*, and it was decided in the negative—ayes 17, noes 29.

Mr. *Young* then proposed an amendment excluding from the benefits of the law embezzlers of public money, and guardians, executor, &c. who applied trust funds to their use. This was rejected.

The bill was then reported to the Senate, and the amendments made in the committee were concurred in.

Mr. *Young* then renewed his amendment, which, after some discussion, was agreed to.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed—ayes 27, noes 22.

And the Senate adjourned.

House of Representatives.

The House met in a cooler mood than when it adjourned yesterday, and Mr. *Rhett* of South Carolina, who had the floor on the resolution, continued the debate. He was in favor of appointing the committee, if the proper men could be put upon it. He alluded to the inconsistency of the gentlemen who gave away from 3,000,000 to 5,000,000 to the States, and then turned around to tax the consumers of imported articles for the deficit. He called the interference with the compromise act, an act of foul faith. He said 20 per cent. could not be collected upon jewellery, silk, or fine linens, and said that in England there were insurance offices who pledged themselves for 15 per cent. to land any amount of silk goods in New York. He considered the new duties a bribe for smugglers. He was for raising a duty for revenue, and for that alone—that was constitutional: and if any section of the country was benefited by such a duty, in God's name, let them have it. He would not have a spindle stopped, or an arm palsied. He considered raising revenue by levying duties for protection, an absurdity.

Mr. *King* of Georgia and Mr. *Kennedy* of Maryland both defended the resolution, and gave their ideas of imposts and drawbacks.

Mr. *Kennedy*, when he had finiseed, moved the previous question.

Mr. *Mason* of Maryland now moved to lay the resolution upon the table; and, upon taking the yeas and nays, there appeared—yeas 88, nays 113.

So the resolution was not laid upon the table.

Mr. *Wise* now moved to amend the resolution so as to limit the committee to the provisions of the compromise act.

The *Speaker* said, as the previous question had been ordered, no amendment could be made.

Mr. *Wise* then called for the yeas and nays. He wanted to see who were opposed to the compromise act. The yeas and nays were ordered, and were—yeas 101, nays 100.

So the House decided that the main question should be now put. The main question was then put and carried—yeas 106, nays 104.

Mr. *Habersham* of Georgia offered a resolution to discharge the Committee of the Whole from the consideration of the bill No. 12, for a new tariff: objected to Mr. *Habersham's* object was to postpone this subject until the next Congress.

Mr. *McKeon* obtained the floor, and moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the House adopted the resolution of the Committee on Commerce to establish a committee to destroy the compromise act, and increase the tariff.

Mr. *McKeon* said, for the last two days the Chair must be aware that he had endeavored to catch the Speaker's eye, but that he could not; and he therefore had voted with the majority, to get a chance to express his views upon the subject, coming as he did from the city of New York, the largest commercial city in the country.

Mr. *McKeon* sent to the chair, to be read, a modification of the resolution, which provided for a committee of ten members, by a *viva voce* vote of the House, two members to be voted for at a time, to be limited in their investigations by the provisions of the compromise act.

Mr. *Welter* moved that the House adjourn; and the House adjourned accordingly.

Senate, July 24.

Mr. *Tallmadge* argued at much length in favor of the bankrupt law.

Mr. *Buchanan*, with all his sympathies in favor of the unfortunate, regretted that he could not support the bill in its present form. Mr. B. thought the number of bankrupts exaggerated. He said there were not more than three millions of voters, and could any man say that every sixth or seventh voter was a bankrupt?

The calamities of 1819–20, produced an attempt to establish a bankrupt system. The objections which he then urged against the proposed law, in conjunction with Mr. *Lowndes*, was, that the machinery of the General Government was incompetent to such a system over so wide a jurisdiction as that of the Union. The objections then urged were as applicable to the present measure. It was impossible to carry it into effect without multiplying the courts of the United States to a very great extent. There must be ten times the judicial force now existing. There must be a sort of judicial consolidation throughout the Union.

As it regards remote debtors situated in distant States, the impracticability of the attendance of their creditors would make this law *a sponge of all liabilities*, without the possibility of guarding against frauds, or of protecting in any way the interests of creditors.

After some explanation between Messrs. *Buchanan* and *Berrien*, the Bill passed as follows—ayes 26, noes 23.

YEAS—Messrs. Barrow, Bates, Berrien, Choate, Clay of Ky., Clayton, Dixon, Evans, Henderson, Huntington, Kerr, Merrick, Miller, Morehead, Mouton, Phelps, Porter, Simmons, Smith of In., Southard, Tallmadge, Walker, White, Williams, Woodbridge, and Young—26.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Archer, Bayard, Benton, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay of Ala., Cuthbert, Fulton, Graham, King, Linn, McRoberts, Nicholson, Pierce, Prentiss, Rives, Sevier, Smith of Connecticut, Sturgeon, Tappan, Woodbury, and Wright—23.

The National Bank Bill was then taken up.

Mr. *Clay* opposed the amendment prohibiting the transfer of stocks to foreigners. The amendment was retained—ayes 26, noes 24.

Mr. *Clayton* opposed the amendment authorising the stockholders, who might unite to demand the right to examine the Bank.

Mr. *Walker* sustained the amendment, and said he had conversed with a great number of Whigs, and all concurred in it. It was universally acceptible out of this chamber.

Mr. *Clay* proposed to amend by requiring the ten stockholders to possess an interest of five hundred shares, and urged that the amendment, as it stood, ought to be rejected, because it would enable a few men to buy a few shares, and they might destroy the Bank by exposing the concerns of the institution.

Mr. *Walker* opposed the amendment to the amendment on the ground that it was a privilege to rich stockholders, and a denial of right to the poorer.

Mr. *Clay's* amendment was lost by a tie vote.

The amendment was then amended without objection by Mr. *Porter* of Michigan, confining the right of examination to ten stockholders, owning five shares each. The right secured to any ten stockholders under the original amendment, passed in committee, was then voted down—ayes 24, noes 26.

No stronger evidence could be given that this Bank is intended for a political machine, to be worked by the party now in power, than is unveiled in this vote. The right to look into the affairs of the institution is now confined to the *Secretary of the Treasury—to the Directors of the Bank—and to a committee appointed by the majority of stockholders, or of the two Houses of Congress.*—These, during the Bank reign, will all be of one polilical complexion, and will not expose the application of the funds of the Bank, to maintain its and their own political power. If any ten stockholders holding five shares had been pemitted to look into the concern, then the fraud, corruption, and electioneering activity of the Bank, would become known to the Democracy of the country, and this publicity would counteract the dangerous influence it would otherwise exert. To prevent this, the amendment adopted in Committee of the Whole was rejected by the Federal majority, when the bill was brought up in the House. We have no doubt Mr. *Clay* worked the change in caucus.

House of Representatives.

After the presentation of a few petitions, a motion was made to call the House—the yeas and nays were ordered and were—yeas 82, nays 93.

So the call of the House was not ordered.

The main question was now ordered, and upon the question "Shall the vote of yesterday authorizing a tariff committee be reconsidered," there were—ayes 106, noes 90.

So the vote was reconsidered.

Mr. *Kennedy* of Maryland moved to lay the resolution on the table, and it was laid upon the table without a count.

Mr. *King* of Georgia called up a resolution to inquire of the Secretary as to the expediency of aiding private individuals in running steamboats from one of our ports to another; also, from our ports to foreign ports.

Mr. *Cave Johnson* moved to lay it upon the table, but the House refused without a count. The main question was then ordered to be taken by yeas and nays.

Mr. *Irwin* of Pennsylvania now moved to amend the resolution by inquiring of the Secretary of the Navy as to the expediency of establishing naval depots on the Ohio, and at the mouth of the Mississippi. Mr. I. accompanied his amendment by a few remarks.

The House now went into Committee, Mr. *Cushing* of Mass. in the chair, and took up the tariff bill.

Mr. *Fillmore* gave his views at length. During his remarks he alluded to Mr. *McKeon's* speech of yesterday, and hinted that he proposed direct taxation.

Mr. *McKeon* denied that he had proposed direct taxation.

But Mr. *Fillmore* would not give way for him to say any thing more. When Mr. F. had finished his remarks,

Mr. *Lawrence* of Pennsylvania got the floor, offered an amendment, and moved that the Committee should rise. The Committee then rose.

Mr. *Underwood* moved to refer the census bill to a Select Committee. Ordered.

On motion of *Mr. Linn* of New York

The House adjourned at ¾ past 12.

Senate. July 26.

The National Bank bill was taken up as the special order.

Mr. *Clay* of Kentucky opposed the amendment adopted in Committee of the Whole, prohibiting loans to directors. Messrs. *Walker, Clay* of Alabama, and Linn, sustained the amendment adopted in committee. Mr. *Huntington* urged the rejection of the amendment. Amendment rejected—ayes 23, noes 25.

Mr. *Clay* of Kentucky opposed the amendment prohibiting loans to members of Congress. Messrs. *Walker, Buchanan, King, Cuthbert, Linn*, and *Pierce*, ustained it.

The effort made by Mr. *Clay* to reverse the decision of the Senate on these two most important amendments, proposed by the Democratic members, and carried, on their urgent appeals, by two or three votes drawn to their support from the other side of the chamber, produced a very animated debate.

Mr. *Pierce* read from Mr. *Tyler's* report the loans to members of Congress, showing that during the struggle for the charter, *one million and a half* had been distributed among a body of members, sufficient to turn the scale of parties on any vote concerning the Bank; and it did turn the scale, and hence the veto which alone saved the country from having that infamous Bank and its infamous managers the arbiter of its Treasury and political destiny. Mr. *Walker* showed that a single member of Congress had engrossed one hundred thousand dollars of this money.

Mr. *Buchanan* looked upon the disposition now evinced to sweep out the few salutary checks and guards effected in committee by the Democratic side of the chamber, as matter of fearful omen.

Mr. *Clay* proposed an amendment authorizing payment of subscriptions to the Bank to be made in certificates of stock of the twelve million loan lately provided for (the Bank) by an act of Congress.

The proviso limiting loans to directors to $10,000 was retained.

Mr. *Walker* proposed an amendment to give the election of directors to Congress. This proposal was heretofore argued at length by Mr. W. and again more elaborately to-day with some new points and topics of illustration.

Lost—yeas 7, nays 35

Mr. *Linn* proposed an amedment disqualifying the managers of the late Bank, who voted the exclusion of the Government directors, from participating in the duties devolved on them by the charter. Lost—yeas 17, nays 28.

Mr. *McRoberts* offered an amendment disqualifying those directors who had excluded the Committee of Congress from the discharge of their duties when sent to examine the Bank—adding some additional provisions to guard against future violations of the charter by the directors, and to subject false swearing on their part to the penalties of per jury.

Voted down—yeas 13, nays 28.

Mr. *Smith* of Connecticut proposed an amendment declaring that so much of the Constitution and of the laws of the United States and Treasury regulations as apply to money in the Treasury, shall apply to the money of the Government in the Bank.

Lost—yeas 21, nays 27.

Mr. *Smith* proposed to prohibit loans over $10,000 to individuals or corporations, while loans for smaller amounts well secured, are tended—ayes 21, nays 28.

Mr. *Benton* proposed an amendment to exclude members of Congress from being Bank directors during their term or for two years thereafter, or from being the agents or attorneys thereof, or receiving gratuities therefrom.

Voted down—ayes 22, nays 29.

Mr. *Tappan* submitted a provison asserting the right of Congress to appeal the law establishing the fiscal agency for the Government in the Bank.

Lost—ayes 21, noes 28.

Mr. *King* moved an amendment excluding the President, Heads of the Departments, and the Judges of the Courts of the United States, from loans. Rejected. Ayes 23, nays 27.

Mr. *King's* proposition was predicated upon the fact that the officers in question would be called to act upon and decide various matters effecting the interests of the institution. The proceeding by *scirefacias* to forfeit the charter would be deliberated upon by the President and his Cabinet, before it could be instituted, and, if instituted, the Judges of the United States would try the cause. Judge *Marshall* had felt the impropriety of deciding on questions affecting the Bank while holding stock in it, and disposed of what he held before trying its cause. The relation of a debtor to the Bank, is one of much greater dependence on it than that of stockholder.

After the amendments were disposed of, Mr. *Morehead* of Kentucky moved an ajournment, saying that he wished to deliver his views on the merits of the bill.

Mr. *King* of Alabama suggested that now, as the amendments on both sides had been disposed of it would be well, before adjourning, to pass the bill to its third reading, the stage at which it would be fully open for debate, but no longer exposed to amendments. Almost all, the public will perceive, have been voted down by the friends of the bill as captious, and Mr. *Clay* again and again threatened the gag, to put an end to the obstruction which they had occasioned.

Mr. *Clay* then came forward, and said he would agree on to-morrow, at twelve o'clock, to vote the bill to its third reading, but would not put it out of the reach of amendment to-night. He was then reminded by Mr. *King* and Mr. *Calhoun*, that when he forced the loan bill before the Senate, in the place of the Bank bill, they expressed their willingness to put the latter to the stage, were Mr. *Clay* proposed to put it to-morrow at twelve. This was more than a week ago; and yet the Democraic side of the chamber were charged with procrastinating the progress of the measure, by wanton and unnecessary delays! Mr. *Berrien* renewed Mr. *Morehead's* motion to adjourn, and the yeas and nays being called, it was carried by the friends of the Bank by a mere party vote!

The circumstances show that the Bank party who have attempted to stifle amendments, and who interposed first the Loan bill and then the Bankrupt bill, to intercept the progress of the Bank bill, are not up to this hour prepared to vote on thier own measure, which Mr. *Clay* has said Congress was specially called to pass upon.

House of Representatives.

On motion of Mr. *Fillmore*, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, (ayes 66, noes 60) Mr. *Cushing* of Massachusetts in the chair, and took up the new tariff bill. The question was on the amendment of Mr. *Lawrence* of Pennsylvania to include tea and coffee in the bill as luxuries.

Mr. *Atherton* of New Hampshire now commenced a reply to Mr. *Fillmore's* speech. He criticised Mr. *Fillmore's* figures with much skill, and said that Mr. F. had a very convenient arithmetic.

Mr. *Rhett* of South Carolina now rose to an explanation. He denied that a man on the floor could be found who would vote for direct taxation. He believed that the time to vote for direct taxation would be when the people required it, and he did not believe he should live to see that day. He considered Mr. *McKeon* as holding the same doctrine with himself, and it would be false to charge either of them with a desire to vote now for direct taxation.

Mr. *Campbell* of South Carolina said he should vote against the bill because it went for supplying a deficit occationed by distributing the public lands in a manner unconstitutional. He said that he should as soon think of seeing an iceberg floating in an equatorial sea, as to see a gentleman from Georgia on this floor advocating a protective tariff. He said a Bank would be resisted at the ballot box.

Mr. *Ward* of New York now obtained the floor, and defended the last Administration from the charges brought against it by Mr. *Halstead* of New Jersey. He alluded to the Tariff Convention at Harrisburg, and the tariff presented by it to Congress. The tariff bill was passed by the same vote that the land bill was passed by, viz: just eight. He said when the question on the first tariff was taken, there was the stillnes of death in these walls; and when the vote was declared, a gentleman from South Carolina, a very calm and quiet gentleman, arose in his seat, and said, "Now, I am for revolution."

The committee rose at 3 o'clock, and then the House adjourned.

Strength of Parties.—The Democratic party was never stronger than at this moment. Defeat has consolidated their union, and diffused through the whole a common sentiment, and a resolute identity of purpose. This was shown in the celebration the other day at Oxford, where without the slightest effort to procure attendance, the democracy of that section of the country came together by hundreds, all determined to do their duty, regardless of consequences, of defeat or success. The same sentiment is universal, if we may judge from the tone of the democratic press, and the doings of public bodies. The party is also admirably represented in Congress. No Administration ever encountered so powerful and brilliant an opposition, as is now arrayed against the party in power, especially in the Senate. There is nothing factious in their opposition; it is the onward march of firm, harmonious, enlightened principles. Nothing can stand before such an antagonism.

Where are the Whigs? Spilt into fractions. No opinon, sentiment, or purpose in common; and no strongly marked measure of policy, around which they all rally as common centre. Some are for a Bank, and some are against it; some supporting, and some opposing each and every measure brought forward; some in office, and others striving to get in; and all drawing plans, and making calculations to circumvent each other in the next Presidential election. They may hold the Government; but at present, the signs of the times are auspicious of the triumph of the Democratic party at no distant day.—*Worcester (Mass.) Palladium.*

Our University—It gives us pleasure to state that, never before, was the prospects of our University so flattering. The present Session has opened so auspiciously, that the Executive Committee have been compelled, in order to accommodate the Students conveniently, to contract for the immediate erection of two additional buildings, to be used as dormitories. The buildings will contain, each eight rooms, and the undertakers have stipulated to deliver them finished by the first of January next.

It is exceedingly gratifying to observe, that our citizens begin more and more to appreciate the advantages offered to them in the education of their children by our *Home Institutions*. Formerly, it was so fashionable to undervalue every thing at home, that many parents thought the education of their children could not be accomplished short of Yale or Harvard. But this miserable taste and worse policy has become exploded, and due justice is now rendered to our native literature and Institutions.

Raleigh Register.

MECKLENBURG JEFFERSONIAN:

CHARLOTTE, N. C.,

Tuesday Morning, Aug. 3, 1841.

CANDIATES FOR CLERKS.

☞ We are requested by a number of citizens from all parts of the County to announce CHARLES T. ALEXANDER, Jr., a candidate at the next August election, for the office of Clerk of Mecklenburg County Court.

We have also been similarly requested to announce JENNINGS B. KERR, Esq., a candidate at the same time for re-election to the office of Clerk of the Superior Court.

We are authorized to announce B. OATS, Esq., as a candidate for re-election to the office of Clerk of Mecklenburg County Court, at the next election.

We are requested by the Special Court for Mecklenburg, to announce the following gentlemen as candidates for *Wardens of the Poor* at the ensuing August election, to wit: William Lucky, Benjamin Morrow, D. R. Henderson, T. L. Hutchison, Esq'rs., and Doct. T. Caldwell.

☞ Col. WHEELER's Card came too late for an insertion in this week's paper, but it shall appear in our next.

BISHOP IVES' APPOINTMENTS.

It will be seen from the following Appointments, that the Right Reverend Bishop IVES will visit this place and administer the ordinances of his Church, this evening, the 3d instant. We understand service will be held in the Methodist Church:

Appointments of Bishop IVES *for his Summer Visitation.*

Sixth Sunday after Trinity, (18th July) Louisburg, Franklin county.
Seventh Sunday after Trinity, (28th) St. Bartholemew's Church, Pittsboro',
Eighth Sunday after Trinity, (August 1st) St. Luke's, Salisbury.
4th, Charlotte, Mecklenburg county.
Ninth Sunday after Trinity, (8th) Lincolnton.
Tenth Sunday after Trinity, (15th) St. John's in the Wilderness, Flat Rock.
Eleventh Sunday after Trinity, (22d) Morganton.
Twelfth Sunday after Trinity, (29th) either at Christ's Church, or St. James', Rowan county, as the Rector may desire, making the appointment for one of these Churches on Sunday, and for the other on the following Tuesday.
Thirteenth Sunday after Trinity, (5th September) Rockingham county.
Fourteenth Sunday after Trinity, St. Matthew's Church, Hillsboro'.
Tuesday (14th) St. Mary's Church, Orange county.
Thursday, (16th) Salem Chapel, Judge Cameron's plantation.
Saturday, (18th) St. James', Granville county.
Fifteenth Sunday after Trinity, St. Stephen's Church, Oxford.
Tuesday, (21st) St. Matthew's day, St. John's, Williamsborough.
Sixteenth Sunday after Trinity, Emanuel Church, Warrenton.
Confirmation, Catechism, &c., as usual, may be expected in all the Congregations.

The Rev. Mr. FORBES of the Episcopal Church, will hold Divine Service in the Methodist Church, this evening, (Tuesday) at candle light.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

We understand the County Court for this County at its session last week, took up the subject of Free Schools, and so far carried out the Act of the last Legislature as to appoint a Board of Commissioners to lay off the County into School Districts. The Commissioners, as we also learn, had a meeting on Wednesday, and organized and made arrangements to commence their duties some time during the present week. The following gentlemen compose the Board:

William Wilson,	*John McCorkle, Esq.,*
M. T. C. Kennedy,	*Caleb Erwin, Esq.,*
John Stitt, Jr.,	*James Nance,*
Wm. Pyron, Esq.,	*Robert Cochran,*
Col. Wm. M. Grier,	*Col. Thos. C. Wilson.*

☞ "*No proscription for opinion sake.*"—The National Intelligencer of July 27th contains the following announcement:

"*Appointment, by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.*—BURGESS S. GAITHER, Superintedent of the Branch Mint at Charlotte, North Carolina."

And the Intelligencer *should* have added—"in place of Col. JOHN H. WHEELER, *removed.*"

If ever there was a clear case of proscription for opinion sake, this is one. It cannot be pretended that Col. WHEELER is not *capable* of discharging the duties of the office he has hitherto held in the Mint;—or, that he has not been a *faithful* and *honest* public officer. We challenge contradiction, that in the discharge of *his* duties in the Mint, universal satisfaction has been given, and no one has ever uttered a word to the contrary publicly, here, except some hungry office-seekers sought his removal that they might get office. Nor can it be with truth asserted, that Col. WHEELER has been removed for neglecting the duties of his office and interfering in elections. While he has on all proper occasions, we believe, expressed his firm adherence to Democratic principles, he has, to our knowledge, scrupulously avoided entering the political arena as a partizan electioneerer. Why, then, has he been removed? Simply, because he was a Democrat, and his office was desired as a reward to an active political partizan who had done good service for Federalism in the "hard cider" orgies of 1840. But of this removal, we shall speak more hereafter.

Of Col. GAITHER's qualifications for the office of Superintendent of the Mint, we can say nothing. In private life he is a gentleman; but we question whether, in the discharge of the duties of his new office, he can, or will steer as clear of partizan inteferance in elections as his predecessor has done.

☞ *Congress.*—We refer the reader to our analysis of the proceedings, for a knowledge of what Congress is doing. What time is not taken up by the "Whigs" in quarrelling among themselves, is occupied in framing a gigantic system of *taxes* upon the people. Like the horseleech, the cry of Federalism is blood, blood, blood. The People will feel the sting presently.

☞ See an article on our first page from *Kendall's Expositor*, illustrating the unequal and unjust operations of the Distribution Bill.

The Examination of the young Ladies of Mrs. HUTCHISON's Academy in this place, took place on the 26th and 27th ult. We were prevented by other engagements from attending, but understood that there was a numerous crowd of spectators in attendance, and that the examination passed off very well.

☞ *The* RELIEF *Session.*—This Extra Session of Congress was called by the Whigs, as *they* said, to *relieve the country*, restore prosperity and revive business. Well, the two Houses have been in session two months, and what have they done in the way of *relief*, &c.? We will tell you, reader: In the shape of a GIFT to the widow of the late President Harrison, they have *relieved* the country of

$25,000!

By a bill to pay *themselves* their mileage, and per diem allowance, and to pay for printing, &c., they have *relieved* the country of

$381,000!

And if the session continues many days longer, they will have to increase the *relief* under this head to upwards of

$400,000!

They have *relieved* the *indebted* country by passing a Bill to create a National Debt of

$12,000,000!

And will further *relieve* the People, to pay the interest on this debt, of the sum of

$2,520,000!

These are all the *relief* bills they have actually passed;—but they have sundry others under consideration, and in embryo, estimated in all, by the Secretary of the Treasury, to amount to upwards of

$31,000,000!

In addition to this, it is proposed to increase the Tariff, by laying an *ad valorem* duty of 20 per cent. on all articles now free, or on which the duty is under this standard. This will *relieve* the laboring man by compelling him to pay as much for FIVE pounds of coffee or sugar for his family as he now pays for SIX—or, take from him by a *tax*, *one* pound out of every *six* he buys!

Add to these the Distribution of the proceeds of the public lands at a time when the Treasury is declared to be empty, and the proposition to violate the Constitution and the rights of the People by chartering a mammoth Bank, to be owned by domestic Shylocks and Foreign money-changers, and you have the results and designs of this *relief* and *reform* Extra Session of Congress.

These boasted "*Whig Reformers,*"—these champions of "*Relief,*" were loud in denouncing the extravagance and prodigality of Mr. Van Buren; and for these denunciations, the people turned him out and put them in power; and now behold *their* relief and reform: Like the degenerate son of Solomon, they turn round and tell the people—"My father put a heavy yoke upon you, I will put more to your yoke: my father chastized you with whips, but I will scourge you with scorpions."

No doubt *Jeroboam* had been as loud in his denunciations of his father's oppressions upon his people before his father's death, as the *Whigs* were of Mr. Van Buren's exravagance before they got into office, and they still seem to be following up the example of this wicked son of Solomon;—but we hope the consequences of their short reign will not prove as disastrous to the welfare of *our* country as his did to the peace and happiness of the childen of Israel.

Repeal!—This is now becoming the watchword of the Democracy in all parts of the country; and should the Bank Bill of Clay, or even the Secretary of the Treasury's plan of a Bank, become a law, either will go into operation and the Stock be taken in the face of the warning, that the Democracy will never cease their exertions until the charter be REPEALED!—until the foul blot upon our statute book is wiped out. The Democratic party in Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont, New York, Virginia, and probably other States, have, in public meetings, raised the banner of *Repeal*, and the Democratic press every where re-echo the sound. Notice has been given on the floors of Congress—by Mr. *Allen* in the Senate, and Mr. *Ingersoll* in the House, that the very day a Bank Bill becomes a law, they will introduce a bill to repeal it.

The "Whigs" seem to be greatly horrified at this doctrine of *repeal*—they call its advocates "agrarians," "levellers," &c., and exclaim—why, you can't repeal a charter, a sacred contract. In their estimation, every thing is agrarianism that goes against privilege and monopoly—that goes to protect the *laboring man* from oppression by the Shylocks and idlers of the land. But can a charter or contract granted by Congress in violation of the Constitution and the rights of the People, be considered *sacred?*

Congress *might* take it into their heads, that the "general welfare" demands a restoration of this country to the British crown, or that it is necessary to have a sprig of the blood royal of turbulent France to reign over us instead of a Republican President, and a contract made to effect their purpose, but would the People submit? No; they would say these are contracts which Congress had no right to make, and they must, therefore, be *repealed.* So with the Bank charter—it is *unconstitutional*, and, if passed into a law, its repeal will be demanded by every Democrat in the land.

A good Sign.—The Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. *Ewing*, lately removed from the General Land Office at Washington, thirteen Clerks, for no other reason than that they were Democrats. Their cases being laid before Mr. TYLER, he directed that they should be immediately restored to their places, unless good cause could be shown for their removal. Mr. Tyler promised to "proscribe proscription," and this looks a good deal like redeeming his promise.

Waddy Thompson, formerly a member of Congress from the Greenville District, S. C., it is said has received the appointment of Minister to Mexico

Waddy was a great hero in the "hard-cider" crusade of 1840;—he traversed the country from Boston to Georgia, retailing out *Ogle's* "spoonery," and denouncing office-seeking and office-holding as abominations in the sight of God and man. It was not right, therefore, in Mr. Tyler to make him do violence to his conscience by taking office;—the good book says, "thou shalt not cause thy brother to sin."

Tennessee.—The elections for Governor and members of the State Legislature take place in Tennessee on day after to-morrow, (the 5th.) Both parties seem confident of success. Gov. JAS. K. POLK is a candidate for re-election, opposed by JAMES C. JONES of Wilson county, as the candidate of the Federalists. The following extract of a letter published in a late *Globe*, is quite cheering:

Extract of a letter to a member of Congress by a highly respectable gentleman in Tennessee.

"The prospect has never been so bright for us since the division of parties here, as it is at this time. There is a complete reaction, and you never saw the opinions of the people changing so fast. With regard to the result of the State election, I believe now that Polk will be elected; and if the election was two or three months off, I believe his majority would be twelve or fifteen thousand. A great many of our leading Whig politicians are speaking contemptuously of their party, their acts, and doings. The Abolition move, the appropriation to Harrison's family, &c. slay their thousands in Tennessee."

Debates in the Senate.—Commencing on our first page, will be found the debates in the Senate on Clay's Bank Bill, up to the 26th instant.—We wish the people to see the amendments that have been offered by Democratic Senators and voted down by the Federal majority—to one or two in particular, we would call attention. First, that proposed by Mr. *Nicholson*, providing that the Branches of the Bank shall be subject to taxation by the States in which they may be located. The justice and propriety of this amendment is obvious: the Bank is to be clothed with enormous privileges, to have its notes made equal to gold and silver by being received in payment of Government dues, and to have the use of the public money for nothing; its branches, thus backed by Government and a mother institution with a powerful capital, are thrust upon the States to cripple the energies and destroy the usefulness of their local Banks, and yet a proposition to make them subject to taxation like our State institutions was voted down by Mr. *Clay* and his Federal followers in the Senate.

Again; it was proposed by Mr. *Allen* to make the property of the Stockholders liable for the issues of the Bank. According to our present banking system, and by the bill of Mr. *Clay*, the Bank may issue notes to ten times the amount of its capital, then blow up, and the Stockholders, after reaping a rich harvest from this over issue, retire and live in splendor the balance of their lives, while the innocent note-holders and creditors of the Bank can only touch so much of their property as they may have invested in stock. Mr. *Allen's* amendment proposed to remedy this evil, by making all the property of the Stockholders liable for the debts of the Bank.—This manifestly just proposition was also voted down by Mr. Clay and his followers in the Senate.

But the debates will explain themselves. It is proper we should say, they are copied from the Editorial sketches of the *Globe.*

Lynch Law.—The citizens of Ogle County, Illinois, have been administering *lynch law* to a gang of horse-thieves with a high hand. It seem that the gang was so numerous and desperate that the ordinary forms of law were perfectly inadequate to bring them to justice. The citizens, for their protection, formed themselves into an association called "regulators," and commenced an effort to drive the desperadors from the State;—they warned all suspected persons to "be off," and pulled down the house of a noted thief by the name of Bridges. For this, these of the thieves repaired to the house of a Mr. Campbell, and shot him dead, in open day-light. This raised the whole settlement to arms. Three of the desperadoes, (Driscolls, father and two sons,) were taken, tried, and shot, all in about three hours; and, at our latest accounts, nearly the whole county was in arms seeking the thieves wherever they could be found.

CASE OF McLEOD.

From the (Augusta) Georgia Constitutionalist.

No one can rise from the perusal of the opinion of the three judges of the Supreme Court of New York, in the case of McLeod, without being impressed of the ability with which it is written, and of the soundness of the arguments employed to explain the decision of the court. It would have been a gratification to us, if the limits of our columns had permitted us to give this document at full length to our readers. In the meantime, we give an analysis of it, which we copy from the New York Evening Post.

Of this decision the New York Sun says:—"We understand McLeod's counsel have resolved to carry the motion up to the Court of Errors, and to argue it at the session to be held at Buffalo in August. They may as well save themselves the trouble. We are confident the result will be the same. There is no escape from the positions of the Supreme Court. They are fortified with such bulwarks of authority as cannot be overcome.

"The Supreme Court of New York has fearlessly done its duty. It has maintained the honor of the State, and asserted the inviolability of her jurisdiction, regardless of threats without or fears within. It has told the word, that persons guilty of murder and arson upon our territory cannot escape the penalty of our laws merely because their government chooses to become a party to the crime."

The Pennsylvanian observes:—"It will be seen by the report in another column, that the truckling policy of Daniel Webster to give up McLeod to the British Government, has been condemned by the unanimous opinion of the three judges of the Supreme Court of New York, and the policy of Mr. Van Buren, together with the opinions expressed by Mr. Forsyth, his Secretary of State, in his letter to the British Minister, Mr. Fox, and so ably supported by Mr. Buchanan and the other democratic senators lately in Congress, have been fully and nobly sustained."

From the New York Evening Post.

Judge Cowan pronounced the decision of the Court, after a careful and able review of the whole argument of counsel. After stating that the prisoner was charged with the murder of Amos Durfee, he proceeded to discuss the propriety of discharging him on the facts stated in his affidavit. The points laid down by the learned judge, as we gather them from a hasty perusal, are—

1. That the points raised by the prisoner, first, that he did not participate in the alledged offence, and second, that if present, he was acting in defence of his country from a treasonable insurrection, cannot be made available in a Habeas Corpus, even for letting him to bail, much less for ordering his unqualified discharge.

2. That on Habeas Corpus, the examination as to guilt or innocence cannot, under any circumstances, extend beyond the depositions of proof by which the prisoner is committed.

3. That these views are a sufficient answer to the present application, but as counsel had raised the question of jurisdiction, the court were willing to go into it.

4. That the plea that this is a national question, to be settled by the diplomatic powers of the United States and England, does not divest the court of jurisdiction, because to warrant the destruction of property or the taking of life, on the ground of public war, there must be what is called lawful war, by the law of nations, which can never exist without a concurrence of the war-making power.

5. That if the affair in question can be tortured into war between this nation and England, the U. States might take possession of McLeod as a prisoner of war.

6. That the order, under which McLeod and his associates acted, was not a lawful act of majesty, as contended for by Mr. Fox, since the transaction was then lawful *ab initio* and required no royal recognition, which is not pretended on either side.

7. That regarding Durfee as the enemy of England, who had taken shelter on the neutral territory of the United States, she had no right, on any pretence, to pursue him beyond her own limits, without violating the rights of the neutral nation.

8. That the transactions in which McLeod was engaged, is not to be justified on the ground of self-defence and necessity, as no such necessity can be proved to have existed, the Caroline not being in the act of making an assault upon Canada, nor in a condition to make one. As well might a man who walks half a mile to his neighbor in bed at midnight, because he suspected him of meditating injury, plead necessity as an excuse.

9. That the fitting out of the expedition under Capt. Drew, was an unwarranted usarpation of authority on the part of the Provincial authorities.

The Judge then says:

"This brings us to the great question in the cause. We have seen that a capital offence was committed within our territory in time of peace; and the remaining inquiry is whether England has placed the offenders above the law and beyond our jurisdiction, by ratifying and approving such a crime. It is due to her, in the first place, to deny that it has been so ratified and approved. She has approved *a public act of legitimate defence only.* She cannot change the nature of things. She cannot turn that into lawful war which was murder in time of peace. She may, in that way, justify the offender as between him and his own government. She cannot bind foreign courts of justice by insisting that what in the eye of the whole world was a deliberate and prepared attack, must be protected by the law of self-defence.

"In the second place, I deny that she can, in time of peace, send her men into our territory, and render them impervious to our laws by embodying them and putting arms in their hands. She may declare war: if she claims the benefit of peace, as both nations have done in this instance, the moment any of her citizens enter our territory, they are as completely obnoxious to punishment by our law, as if they had been born and always resided in this country.

From the Charleston Mercury.

McLeod—The opinion of the Supreme Court of New York, of which we give an abstract to-day, ably sustains the position taken Mr. Van Buren and Mr. Forsyth. McLeod's is a case altogether of State jurisdiction, wherein the Federal Government has no right whatever to interfere. Should a New York Jury find McLeod guilty, and Gov. Seward not think fit to pardon him, he will be hung. The Federal Government has no rigt nor power to prevent it. If it attempt it, and New York has half the spirit and State pride that Georgia had, McLeod will be hung up under the nose of the Federal Court and in utter scorn of its usurping prohibition as Tassels was. This case is much stronger for New York than the other was for Georgia. In the latter there was some plea of treaty stipulation with the Cherokees, and of the crime of Tassels being committed within the Indian jurisdiction; but here the alledged murder was perpetrated within the acknowledged State jurisdiction of New York, and the Federal Government has no more authority to interfere under the *ex post facto* justification and assumption of responsibility by England, than it would have in any other murder case, or than it would have had, if the Spanish Government had interfered and assumed the responsibility for the assassination of the English sailor, for which a Spaniard was tried and condemned in Charleston two years ago. It would be a monstrous principle, and make the will of foreign nations the condition of State Rigts, if the interposition of a foreign Government could in any case, vest in the Federal Government a power over the States, and a jurisdiction denied it by the Constitution. The assumption of the responsibility by Britain makes her ammenable to the Federal Government, without helping McLeod. It makes it incumbent on this Union, after the hanging of McLeod, by New York, to insist upon satisfaction from Britain, for her insolent interference and justification of an outrage. Whether under the circumstances (exclusive of England's interference) McLeod ought to suffer capitally, we have before expressed an opinion. It is a question altogether for the New York Court and Jury.

We think it is plain that the Federal Government cannot exercise jurisdiction and remove the case to the United States Court.

It depends on the decision of the Jury then, whether the intelligence which we copied yesterday from a New York paper be as pacific as that paper pronounces it; since Mr. Fox does not intimate that his Government will abide the result af the trial. The attempt to carry it to a higher Court he must now see would be hopeless, for the major part of the N. Y. Court of Errors (the State Senate) has already expressed their opinion. The *Whig* portion of that body, the majority, in an address with their signatures, to their constituents, signed by every Whig Senator, have thus decisively pronounced upon every point which could come before them as a Court.

The position assumed is, that the subject of McLeod's guilt or innocence is one exclusively belonging to the Courts and Jury of this State, and like all other persons accused of crime, he must have a fair trial, enjoy a legal deliverance if innocent, and suffer the punishment of his crime if guilty; and that neither the British Government nor the Government of the United States, nor the Government of this State ought to be allowed to interfere in any manner with the regular course of legal proceedings in the case.

From the Albany Weekly Argus of July 21.

The Utica Observer contains the following article, which shows that the council for McLeod do not intend to carry the case to the Court for the Correction of Errors. The Observer says:

"It is not, we understand, intended by the counsel of McLeod to move for an appeal, but to bring the case to trial as soon as may be, probably in this county, in accordance we learn with the expressed wish of the prisoner. The argument of the Supreme Court is deemed to have settled conclusively the legal points in the controversy; and the hope of obtaining a reversal of its decision by an appeal to the Court of Errors is not, we believe, indulged by any body.

"McLeod is now in charge of the Sheriff of this county, in whose custody he will probably remain until his trial, which we learn he is anxious should take place as soon as possible, being entirely confident, as he asserts, of his ability to furnish the most conclusive proof that he had no participation in the outrage for which he stands indicted.

"Since writing the above, we have learned that the Supreme Court, on application of McLeod's counsel, have granted an order changing the venue for his trial to this county. It will take place in September next."

The organ of the Junto here, copies the Obsever's article, with characteristic comments, the U. S. District Attorney, Mr. J. A. Spencer, being as usual, the object of assault. It assumes that McLeod's counsel had "determined" to carry up the case to the "Court of Errors"—knowing as it does, that that court has informally but definitively committed itself in advance against the application for a discharge; and then insinuates that this assumed "determination" has been overruled by "a hint from Washington"—where, the Evening Journal knows equally well, the "determination" has been taken, if any where, to rescue McLeod from the judicial tribunals of this State, and to smuggle his case into the federal courts. None knows better than the State Printer, what Mr. Webster's instructions to Mr. Crittenden were, nor what the object of the latter's visit to this state last winter, was. And yet, Weed has now the effrontery to insinuate, that the powers that be at Washington have interfered to stay the zeal of McLeod's counsel in carrying out the spirit of their own instructions to their own Attorney General!

Mr. *Clay's* Report assumes that a National Bank is necessary to regulate foreign exchange. He argues that a concentration of the money power in England renders a similar concentration indispensable here. He says: "a nation, without such a concentration of power, maintaining extensive commercial intercourse with another nation possessing it, must conduct that intercourse on a condition of inequality and disadvantage. National Banks, in other countries, beget the necessity, therefore, of a National Bank, in this country, in like manner as National Governments in foreign nations must be met by a National Government in ours." This is going the whole figure in favor of the despotic institutions of the old world; in favor of making a concentration of money power superior to mind in this land of freedom! England has a National Bank, and therefore we must have one! With equal propriety it may be said: England has an order of nobility, and we must have one—an established church, and we must have one—an overgrown standing army, and we must have one, a tremendous navy, and we must have one—a national debt that never can be paid, and we must contract one of equal magnitude. In fine, England has a splendid, powerful, and oppressive monarchical Government, and, in self-defence, we must have one! To this Mr. Clay's argument leads.

Louisville Advertiser.

Lunatic Asylum.—Almost every state in the Union has an Asylum for the comfortable accommodation of those unfortunate beings who, deprived of reason, have the strongest claims upon the humanity of their fellow-beings. But North Carolina can boast of no such Institution, though the recent census discloses the astonishing fact, that she has within her limits, *five hundred and eighty persons* of this description.—*Raleigh Register.*

Died,

In Lincoln County, on the 26th instant, Mr. *Josiah Brown*, in the 58th year of his age, leaving a wife and six children to lament their bereavement.

WOOL CARDING.

THE Subscriber would inform his customers, and all those who wish to have their Spring WOOL Carded at his Machine, that they would do well to bring it on as soon as possible, as he intends closing the business perhaps in September, and there will, after that time, be no more carding done at his Machine this season. J. STIREWALT.

Mill Hill, Cabarrus Co., Aug. 3, 1841. 22

Administrator's Notice.

HAVING qualified as Administrator on the Estate of *James Gattis*, deceased, late of Mecklenburg county, the subscriber hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate that immediate payments must be made; and to those having claims against the same to present them within the time prescribed by law, legally authenticated, or this notice will be plead as a bar to their recovery.

JOHN BLOUNT, Adm'r.

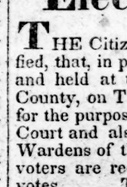
August 3, 1841. 22...3w

Election of Clerks.

THE Citizens of Mecklenburg County are notified, that, in pursuance of Law, polls will be opened and held at the several Election Precincts in said County, on Thursday, the 5th day of August next, for the purpose of electing a Clerk of the County Court and also a Clerk of the Superior Court, and Wardens of the Poor; when and where all qualified voters are requested to attend and give in their votes. THOS. N. ALEXANDER, Sheriff.

Charlotte, July 6, 1841. 18—TE

COACH MAKING.



THE Subscribers having entered into copartnership, will carry on the above business in all its various branches, at the old stand formerly owned by Mr. Carter Crittenden, opposite the Jail. All work WARRANTED;—and Repairing done at the shortest notice, for moderate charges.

CHARLES OVERMAN,
JOSHUA TROTTER.

Charlotte, June 15, 1841. 12m

Wanted Immediately,

TWO Boys, from 14 to 16 years of age, as Apprentices to the Tailoring business—boys from the country would be preferred.

BETHUNE & JOHNSON.

Charlotte, July 6, 1841. 18—y

Book-Binding.

WILLIAM HUNTER would inform his customers and the public generally, that he still continues the BOOK-BINDING BUSINESS at his old stand, a few doors south-east of the Brach Mint. He will be happy to receive orders in his line, and pledges himself to spare no pains to give complete satisfaction.

☞ Orders left at his Shop, or at the Office of the "Mecklenburg Jeffersonian," will receive immediate attention. [Charlotte, March 5, 1841.

POETRY.

From the Scottish Journal.

These stanzas are by the author of the "Burial of Sir John More," and were given to the world in an interesting review of "Wolfe's Remains" in the Edinburg Philological Library. It appeared that one of his favorite melodies, "*Grammanhee*," he never heard without being sensibly affected by its deep and tender expressions, but he thought that no words had ever been written for it, that came up to his idea of the peculiar pathos which pervades the whole strain. They all appeared to him to want individuality of feeling. At the desire of a friend, he gave his own conception of it in these verses, which it seems hard to read, perhaps impossible to hear sung, without tears.

If I had thought thou could'st have died,
I might not weep for thee!
But I forgot, when by thy side,
That thou could'st mortal be.
It never through my mind had pass'd,
The time would e'er be o'er,
And I on thee should look my last,
And still thou should'st smile no more.

And still upon that face I look,
And think 'twill smile again;
And still the thought I will not brook.
That I must look in vain!
But when I speak—thou dost not say,
What thou ne'er left'st unsaid.
And now I feel as well I may,
Sweet Mary!—thou art dead!

If thou would'st stay, even as thou art,
All cold and all serene—
I still might press thy silent heart
And where thy smiles have been!
While e'en thy chill bleak corse I have
Thou seem'st still mine own;
But there I lay these in thy grave—
And I am now alone.

I do not think, where'er thou art,
Thou hast forgotten me;
And I, perhaps, may soothe this heart,
In thinking too of thee;
Yet there was round thee such a dawn,
Of light ne'er seen before.
As fancy never could have drawn,
And never can restore!

"He was asked whether he had any real incident in view, or had witnessed any immediate occurrence which might have prompted these lines. His reply was, he had not, but that he had sung the air over and over, till he had burst into a flood of tears, in which mood he composed the words."

SYMPATHY.

How consoling to the troubled heart, to the man who has drank deep of affliction's cup, and has waded through rivers of adversity and misfortune, till life becomes as it were, a burthen, and everything appears to him to speak of melancholy, darkness, dismal forebodings, &c. How sweet must be the generous sympathy of some friends, to speak to him in tones of kindness and affection, to sympathise with him in his adversity, to soothe the pangs of affliction, and dry up the tears of sorrow and distress. The following lines from Bishop Heber, beautifully and humorously describes the effect of sympathy:

A knight and a lady once met in a grove,
While each was in quest of a fugitive love;
A river ran mournfully murmuring by,
And they wept in its waters for sympathy.

"Oh, never was a knight such a sorrow that bore!"
"Oh, never was a maid so deserted before!"
"From life and its woes let us instantly fly,
"And jump in together for company!"

They searched for an eddy that suited the deed,
But here was a bramble and there was a weed:
"How tiresome it is!" said the fair with a sigh;
So they sat down to rest them in company.

They gazed on each other, the maid and the knight!
How fair was her form, and how goodly his height!
"One mournful embrace!" sobb'd the youth, "ere we die!"
So kissing and crying kept company.

"Oh, had I but lov'd such an angle as you!"
"Oh, had but my swain been a quarter as true!"
"To miss such perfection how blinded was I!"
Sure now they were excellent company!

At length spoke the lass, 'twixt a smile and a tear,
"*The weather is cold for a watery bier;*
When summer returns we may easily die,
Till then let us sorrow in company."

There is much to be learnt from the above extract; and if we would only carry out the principles here taught, then should we have the pleasing assurance that the sorrows, afflictions, trials and misfortunes of others have been in a measure assuaged by *us*, that we had done much *good* to a fellow-man, merely by "kind words," which, as the adage says, "*cost nothing.*" Yet, there are many dispositions, entirely adverse to the principles of sympathy and kindness, that delight in probing still deeper the wounds of the unfortunate, and filling to the brim the cup of bitterness.

MISCELLANY.

From the New Orleans Picayune.

PRAIRIE SKETCHES.

An Alarming Rencontre.—It was two hours past noon and two men were alone upon the prairie. Save these two human beings the only things of life within view were a wounded buffalo cow in the new hollow of the prairie, and an old grey mare, that it was *staked* (fastened by a long halter to a stick driven into the ground) in the hollow where the men were crouching.

"Don't waste another shot, Tom, the old cow is done for."

"Waste shot!—but you don't consider how much time we are wasting. It's four hours since the waggons passed us, and they are now fifteen miles ahead."

"Ain't that your last charge?"

"To be sure it is, and here it goes plump into the old cow's liver."

"Stop, stop, Tom—now, for heaven's sake, keep that charge."

The cow was seen to drop upon her knees.—"There, you see the work is done; I am reduced to my last shot too, and if any of those Cumanches or Pawnees should"——

The speaker was interrupted by a roar of unrestrained laughter. "Well, Sam," said Tom, "I do despise a coward, and if you aint a perfect *fe*-nomenon of that genus I'm the handle of a tea-pot.—Once, twice—going, going—look at the old cow roll over now, will you?"

"Tom, stop," said Sam, laying his hand upon his comrade's rifle and lowering the muzzle to the grass. "Now, you must keep that shot; the cow will be dead in ten minutes, and we'll have time to butcher and get the meat and reach camp before dark."

"*You* ninnyhammer! That buffalo will get up when she's done saying her prayers and be out of sight in a giffy, if I don't pop her over. Let go."

"Sam, I ask it as a favor. Will you just remember where we are, and only two of us? Good heavens, the Camanches,"——

"Hang the Camanches! How do they know whether a fellow's gun is loaded or not? Any ten of them will run from an American rifle if there never was a grain of powder in it. Sit down, Sammy, there's a good boy."

Tom was upon his knees, and using his ramrod for a rest; he took deliberate aim at the dying cow.

"Tom, you're a fool," said Sam.

"Sam, you're a Sammy," said Tom. "O, Sammy, Sammy, think of your anxious mammy!"—Click—bang! and as the shot sped the hunter threw himself prostrate on his face, and without looking at his companion, he exclaimed in a voice strangely changed from gaity to alarm, "For God's sake, Sam, what is that?"

Sam gave a swift glance around the prospect and instantly dropped to the earth in imitation of his companion.

"Sam! Sam! What it that?" said Tom, in a voice so altered from its former merry vaunting tone, that it scarcely seemed to belong to the same individual.

"Indians! there are five at least, and heaven knows how many more behind," said Sam, placing a fresh cap upon his rifle, and then adding, "have you not another charge?"

"Gracious heavens, no," said Tom, "I have powder, but my last ball is gone."

"Take this," said Sam, taking a bullet from his mouth, where it had lain to create moisture for his parched throat. "Load."

"Father of heaven, Sam, do you think"——

"Load!" said Sam, in an imperative yet calm tone; and Tom remembered that a minute before he had called Sam a coward.

While Tom proceeded to re-load; Sam raised himself cautiously from the ground to reconnoiter the coming danger.

"Do you see them, Sam? Are they coming towards us?"

"Not precisely in this direction," replied Sam; we might perhaps escape, but they must have heard your shot."

"O Sam, that shot! O, if I hadn't fired! I'll never fire another shot, Sam, never! never!"

Poor Tom had a heart made all for love and kindness; any girl might have won a treasure in it and prized it greatly, yet was it now a thing of less value than five grains of powder.

"There is a large party," said Sam, still observing, "I can count fifteen spear heads glancing in the sunbeam."

Tom groaned.

"Yet they are not coming this way."

"What!" said Tom, lifting his head.

"But the old mare! Ah, they will see the old grey beast and there's no avoiding it."

"No, the confounded old beast! Oh, Sam, must we be killed for an old horse? Well, now, hang that old horse, it never was good for any thing either. O Sam, can't you coax it to lay down? Betsey! Poor old Betsey! Lay down, old horse, lay down!"

Poor old Betsey was innocently grazing some forty feet from where the two hunters were, and paid not the slightest attention to Tom's kind entreaties.

Suddenly Sam dropped again precipitately by the side of Tom.

"Are they coming?" whispered Tom, in an unearthly voice, as he buried his face in the grass.

"Hush—listen!" said Sam, placing his fingers upon the lock of his rifle.

Hoof steps rapidly approaching were now distinctly heard beating hollowly over the level earth. Tears rushed from poor Tom's eyes the instant this sound reached his ear.

"Cock your rifle," said Sam, sternly.

"I can't—I can't Sam; shoot it yourself. O, I'm a dead man; I havn't been married a year, Sam, and my mother loves me more than any of the other boys! O, Mary, God bless you! you,'ll never see me again. To die, and be scalped, and shot, and killed by Camanches! red devils!—where there aint a tree nor a drop of water!—O, mother, mother, if I was with you at home again I'd never leave you, never, never, never!"

Two or three shots were now heard, and poor Tom continued, never raising his face from the grass, "Yes, there they go—some big Camanche has got his gun levelled at me now. Good bye, mother! Good bye Mary! Are you dead yet, Sam? Good bye! God bless you! Yes I'm a dead man, and my hair is gone. O, Sam, how the wolves will knock our bones about."

Tom was now completely alone—Sam having crept away into the next hollow to observe more nearly the horsemen, who he could now perceive were in chase of the poor wounded cow which had sprung up and ran towards them when pierced by Tom's last ball. Thus poor Tom lay in solitary despair, mourning and bewailing his fate, when a single rider came at full speed directly to the spot where he was lying. Tom heard the horseman rein in his steed, and his voice became mute, his breath seemed to leave his body and his heart to cease its action.

"Why, friend, are you dead or asleep?" said the rider.

Had the expected ball pierced his heart, Tom could not have changed his position more suddenly. He sprang form his face into a sitting posture, and after rubbing his eyes, wet with tears, with his hands, which were black with powder, he sat gazing at the horseman with a mingled expression of utter amazement and unbelieving joy.

"Wh-a-a-at?" was the only word he could make out to utter.

"Why, my friend, why ain't you butchering that cow over there? Those Spaniards will have all the meat away from you."

"Spaniards?" almost shrieked Tom, as he sprang to his feet and looked in the direction pointed to by the stranger.

A glance was enough for Tom. He saw a crowd of men around the dead cow, but not one of them looked like an Indian. He turned to the srtanger beside him, and saw a man dressed in garments which betokened him from the States, and speaking his own language; and with a loud shout of joy he rushed to the horseman, grasping his hands and embracing his legs and his horse's neck with every extravagant demonstration of overflowing delight,

This little incident occured somewhere between the crossing of the Arkansas and *el Rio Colorado*, when the writer was returning to the States with his party of Mexican friends. In the morning we had met and passed the large caravan of *Senores* Thompson and Cordero, comprising more than one hundred wagons, on their way to Santa Fe, and these two hunters had lingered behind, having been out since daylight in search of buffalo. They of course knew nothing of our approach, and having been out sixty-five days on their travel without seeing a soul that did not belong to their own party, their surprise at meeting strangers was natural, and equally natural was it that they should mistake the ragged soldiers of Santa Fe, who rode before us with their long spears erect, for Indians.

Sam, in a good humored way, gave the writer a history of Tom's cowardice, which Tom was very happy to laugh at himself, now that he was relieved from his overwhelming terror; and in a comfortable little log cabin in Missouri, the writer afterwards related to Tom's mother and his wife Mary, how he had seen Tom butchering a buffalo in the wilderness, and how Tom had evinced for him the most affectionate feelings and sent him the most kind regards. Mary the young wife, was nursing a fine infant, born since Tom's departure. When he returns, he will probably know better how to love his home.

AARON BURR AND HIS DAUGHTER.

The history of every nation is fraught with romantic incidents. England has the story of her Alfred; Scotland of her Wallace, her Bruce, her Mary, her Chas. Stuart; Ireland her Fitzgerald; France her Man with the Iron Mask and Maria Antoneetti; Poland her Thaddeus, and Russia her Siberian Exiles.

But we very much doubt whether any exceeds in interest the singularly touching story of Aaron Burr and his highly accomplished, his beautiful and devoted daughter Theodosia. The rise and fall of Aaron Burr in the affections of his countrymen, are subjects of deep historical interest. At one time we see him carried on the wave of popular favor to such giddy hights that the Presidency itself seemed almost within his grasp, which he only missed to become the second officer of the republic. He became Vice President of the United States. How rapid his rise! and then his fall, how complete! In consequence of his duel with Hamilton, he became a fugitive from justice---is indicted for murder by the Grand Jury of New Jersey—flies to the South—lives for a few months in obscurity, until the meeting of Congress when he comes again and takes the Chair of President of the Senate.—After his term expires he goes to the West, becomes the leading spirit in a scheme of ambition to invade Mexico (very few will now believe that he sought a dismemberment of the Union)—is brought back a prisoner of state to Richmond, charged with high treason—is tried and acquitted—is forced to leave his native land and go to Europe. In England he is suspected and retires to France, where he lives in reduced circumstances, at times not being able to procure a meal of victuals. After an absence of several years he finds means to return home—he lands in Boston without a cent in his pocket, an object of distrust to all.

Burr had no tidings of his daughter, since his departure from home; he was anxious to hear from her, her husband and her boy, an only child, in whom his whole soul seemed bound up. The first news he heard was that his grandchild died while he was an outcast in foreign lands, which stroke from Providence he felt keenly for he dearly loved the boy. Theodocia, the daughter of Burr, was the wife of Governor Alston of South Carolina. She was married young, and while her father was near the zenith of his fame. She was beautiful and accomplished, a lady of the first feelings, an elegant writer, a devoted wife, a fond mother, and a most dutiful and loving daughter, who clung with redoubled affection to the fortunes of her father as the clouds of adversity gathered around him and he was deserted by the friends whom he formerly cherished. The first duty Burr performed after his arrival here was to acquaint Mrs. Alston of his return. She immediately wrote back to him that she was coming and would meet him in a few weeks in New York. This letter was couched in the most affectionate terms and is another evidence of the purity and power of woman's love.

In the expectation of seeing his daughter in a few days, Burr received much pleasure. She had become his all on earth. Wife, grandchild, friends, and all were gone; his daughter alone remained to cheer and solace the evening of his life, and to welcome him back from his exile. Days passed on; then weeks; and weeks were lengthened into months, yet nought was heard of Mrs. Alston.

Burr grew impatient and began to think that she too had left him, so apt is misfortune to doubt the sincerity of friendship. At length he received a letter from Mr. Alston, inquiring if his wife arrived safe, and stating that she had sailed from Charleston some two weeks previous, in a vessel chartered by him on purpose to convey her to New York. Not receiving any tidings of her arrival, he was anxious to learn the cause of her silence.

What had occurred to delay the vessel? why had it not arrived? these were questions which Burr could ask himself but no one could answer.

The sequel is soon told. The vessel *never* arrived. It undoubtedly foundered at sea, and all on board perished. No tidings have ever been heard respecting the vessel, the crew, or the daughter of Aaron Burr; all were lost. This last sad bereavement was only required to fill Burr's cup of sorrow. "The last link was broken" which bound him to life. The uncertainty of her fate but added to the poignancy of his grief. Hope, the last refuge of the afflicted, became extinct when years had rolled on, and yet no tidings of the loved and lost one were gleaned.

Burr lived in New York until the year 1839, (we believe) when he died. The last years of his life were passed in comparative obscurity. Some few old friends who had never wholly deserted him were his companions; they closed his eyes in death and followed his body to the grave, where it will rest till the trump of the Almighty shall call it unto judgement.

Such is a brief sketch of the latter part of the strange and eventful life of Aaron Burr. None of the family now live—it has become extinct—and his name but lives in the history of his country and in the remembrance of those who knew him.

How to Keep a Prisoner.—The Boston Post relates the following mode of practice of the late Sampson Wood, once Sheriff of Middlesex County, Mass.:

He often had to convey desperate prisoners from one part of the country to another, and when night came he used to iron himself hand and foot to his prisoner and go to bed, and address him thus:—"You can now go to sleep if you like, or let it alone. For my part I shall go to sleep. You can't get away without waking me up, and carrying me with you. You have got one arm and one leg free and so have I. Yet you may make out to kill me, but if you do you'll have to carry my carcase with you, and that will be proof enough to get you hanged for murder. So you see, I shall stick to you like death to a dead nigger, any way you can fix it. Good night." It is hardly necessary to say that, with this queer measure of precaution, no prisoner attempted to escape from Sampson.

Each Party winning the Stakes!—Two Yankees lately took lodgings for about ten days at a tavern in York County, Pa. and fared sumptuously, drinking two or three bottles of wine daily. The last day a dispute arose about the speed of their horses, and they at last agreed to enter on the "profitable contest." The landlord was appointed judge, each being the rider of his own horse. When they were mounted, the judge, like those at the Olympic games, gave the word, *one, two, three, and go!* Off they went, and have never been seen or heard of since; leaving the landlord *fully* compensated by having had the honor to be their judge.

A question for all the Editors and printers in Georgia and elsewhere.—What ought to be done with a man who *says* he is too *poor* to subscribe to a newspaper, and spends annually from $100 to $150 for *cigars* and *liquors*, and runs from house to house over the city, to borrow papers to read, in order that he may learn the news.

NOTICE.

HAVING removed their stock of Goods to the country, and declined business in Charlotte, the undersigned earnestly request all persons owing them, either by note or account, immediately to call and make settlement. WILLIAM ALEXANDER will remain in Charlotte to close the business of the late concern, and it is hoped those indebted will not disregard this notice;—at any rate, all are requested to call and see him on the subject, and such as owe accounts, and cannot now pay, can close them by note.

The subscribers will keep constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of

DRY GOODS HARDWARE

And every other article in the mercantile line, at their stand at CLEAR CREEK in this County, where they will be pleased to see and accommodate all who may favor them with a call.

ALEXANDER & BROTHERS.

Charlotte, March 23, 1841. 3-F

PROSPECTUS.

The publishers of the Globe have recently given to the country an exposition of the motives which prompted the attempt by the Federal party to prostrate their establishment, by the lawless abrogation of their contract as Printers to the Senate. They showed that there were already six Federal newspapers—to which a seventh is about to be added—published at Washington—all devoted to the dissemination of Federal principles, and the defence of Federal measures. And to make this overwhelming battery of Federal presses at the seat of government tell with the more effect throughout the Union, the character of the Globe was to be tarnished, its means impoverished, and its political influence destroyed, by a sweeping denunciation of infamy on the part of the Federal leaders in the Senate—by throwing the dead weight of an expenditure of $40,000 in preparation to do the Congressional work, on the hands of its publishers, (the printers whose contract was violated,) and by having this whole work of defamation and ruin accomplished by the judgment of the Senate of the Union to give it the sanction of the highest tribunal known to our country. The work was done by a caucus packed majority of Federalists, and the Editors of the Globe are left to sustain their establishment by the patronage they may recieve from political friends for the papers they publish. We will not ask or receive the sort of lumping contribution by which the banks and Federal politicians sustain their presses. We will abandon the publication of the Globe, if it cannot be supported by the regular subscription price of the paper. If such of our Democratic friends whose circumstances do not justify a subscription to the daily or semi-weekly-paper, will patronize the cheaper publications issued by us—the Extra Globe—the Congressional Globe, and the Appendix—we shall be enabled to maintain as heretofore, our corps of Congressional Reporters at the cost of $3,000 per annum, and to draw to our aid some of the ablest pens in our country. We trust, under these circumstaces, and at a time when the greatest interests of the country, and its future destiny, are put at stake upon the events with which the first year of the present Administration is pregnant, that no individual who has the cause of Democracy at heart, will hesitate to meet this appeal, when at the same time he will feel assured that this trifling tax for his own advantage, will sustain in triumph at Washington the long-tried and faithful press of his party.

THE EXTRA GLOBE will be published weekly for six months, commencing on Wednesday, the 19th May, and ending on the 19th November next, making twenty-six numbers, the last of which will contain an index. Each number will contain sixteen royal quarto pages. It will contain principally political matter. The political aspect and bearing of the measures before Congress during the special session will be fully developed, and when the proceedings are considered of much interest to the public, they will be given at length.

The CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE and APPENDIX will begin with the extra session of Congress, to commence on Monday, the 31st of May next, and will be continued during the session. The CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE will give an impartial history of the proceedings of both Houses of Congress; and the APPENDIX will contain all the speeches on both sides of important subjects, at full length, as written out or revised by the members themselves. They will be printed as fast as the business of the two Houses furnishes matter for a number. It is certain that we will publish more numbers of *each* than there will be weeks in the sesson. They will be issued in the same form as the Extra Globe, and a copious index to each. Nothing but the proceedings and speeches of Congress will be admitted into the Congressional Globe or Appendix.

These works being printed in a suitable form for binding, with copious indexes, will form a vauable, indeed, a necessary, appendage to the library of the statesman and politician, giving, as they do, at an extremely moderate price, a complete epitome of the political and legislative history of the period.

Subscriptions for the EXTRA GLOBE should be here by the 26th May, and for the CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE and APPENDIX by the 6th June next, to insure all the numbers.

TERMS.

For 1 copy of the Extra Globe	. . . .	$1
" 6 copies	do	5
" 12 do	do	10
" 25 do	do	20

And so on in proportion for a greater number.

For 1 copy of the Congressional Globe, or Appendix		50 cents.
" 6 copies of either	. . . .	$2 50
" 12 do do	. . . .	5 00
" 25 do do	. . . .	10 00

And so on in proportion for a greater number.

Payments may be transmitted by mail, *postage paid*, at our risk. By the regulations of the Post Office Department, postmasters are authorized to frank letters containing money for subscriptions to newspapers.

The notes of any bank, current in the section of country where a subscriber resides, will be recieved by us at par.

☞ *No attention will be paid to any order unless the money accompanies it.*

BLAIR & RIVES.

WASHINGTON CITY, April 20, 1841.

TO THE

Fashionable Public.

THE Subscribers respectfully tender their thanks to the citizens of Charlotte, and the public generally, for the liberal patronage they have received since they commenced the

Tailoring Business

in this place. From past experience, they now have no hesitation in saying that they are prepared to give general satisfaction to all who may favor them with their patronage. All work done in their establishment will be WARRANTED, so far as making and cutting is concerned. They have just received their *Spring and Summer Fashions*, and will continue to receive regular reports of English and French Fashions.

Their Shop will be found in the south-east wing of Mr. Leroy Springs' brick building.

BETHUNE & JOHNSON.

Charlotte, April 20, 1840. 7....y

TO THE PUBLIC.

JOHN O'FARRELL announces to his customers and the public generally, that he has disposed of his entire stock of Groceries, Liquors, &c., to Mr. John B. Roueche of Lincolnton, and will close his business in Charlotte on Thursday of the ensuing April County Court. Until then, however, he will continue in business at his old stand, and be glad to accommodate his customers with every article in the Grocery line, on the most reasonable terms.

J. O'F. gives this early notice of his intention to close business, in order that all who owe him, either by note or book account, may have due time to come forward and make settlement, which he earnestly requests them to do between this and July Court, for his notes and accounts must positively then be closed.

Charlotte, March 5, 1841. 1-tc

NEW CONCERN.

JOHN B. ROUECHE respectfully announces to the citizens of Charlotte and the public generally, that, having purchased the stock in trade of Mr. John O'Farrell he will, on or about the 1st of May, at the stand now occupied by Mr. O'Farrell, open he most extensive and complete stock of

GROCERIES

CONFECTIONARIES, &c.,

ever brought to the Charlotte market. He will make the selection himself, in the Charleston market, of every variety of WINES AND LIQUORS of the very best qualities—together with Cordials, Porter, New Ark Cider, Candies, Raisins, Almonds, Figs, Oranges, Cheese, Crackers, Fish, Fresh Oysters, Sugars, Coffee, Pepper, Spice, and every other article pertaining to the grocery business.

As J. B. R. will make his purchases entirely for CASH, he will be enabled to supply his customers on the most accommodating terms for the same article, or at short credit to responsible dealers.

He solicits, and hopes to receive a liberal portion of public patronage.

Charlotte, March, 5, 1841. 1-F

"With SCISSORS sharp and RAZOR keen,
I'll dress your hair and shave you clean."

Buonaparte, *the Barber,*

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers, that he has removed his establishment to the east end of Col Alexander's Long Row, a few doors east of the Courthouse, where he will be pleased to see them at all times. He professes to be master of the "Tonsorial Art," and will spare no effort to afford entire satisfaction. Charges moderate, to suit the times. [Charlotte, March 9, 1841.

PLANTERS' HOTEL,

(LATE DAVIS'.)

Hague & Gifford

HAVING purchased the Hotel formerly Davis', will continue the establishment on the same liberal scale as heretofore, and will exert themselves to make it a desirable residence for BOARDERS and TRAVELLERS, as their Table will be always supplied with the best the market affords, and their Bar with the best Liquors, and their Stables with attentive Ostlers and abundant provender.

The establishment will be under the exclusive management of Thomas A. Hague, formerly of the Salisbury Hotel, North Carolina, and his long experience will, it is confidently hoped, enable him to give general satisfaction.

Camden, S. C., January 29, 1841. 1—6m

THE CULTIVATOR,

A consolidation of Buel's Cultivator and the Genesee Farmer.

WILLIS GAYLORD & LUTHER TUCKER, *Editors.*

Prospectus of Vol. 8, for 1841.

THE CULTIVATOR was established to improve and elevate the Agriculture of the country; to give a proper tone to the morals and mind of the farmer; to show him the dignity and importance o his profession; to store his mind with useful knowledge, and convince him that while all classes are and must be more or less dependant on each other, he alone of the whole can make any near approach to independence. If there is one thing more than another, which in this country gives a man superiority over his fellow men, it is knowledge; and this knowledge,—knowledge which is essential to the success of the farmer as to other men,—it is the design of the Cultivator to aid in imparting.

☞ The volume for 1840, is filled entirely with ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS, embracing articles from about 300 Correspondents, from almost every State in the Union.

If an increase of subscription beyond any precedent in the history of Agricultural Journals,—if the almost unanimous voice of the public press in our favor,—if the multitude of private yet flattering testimonials we have received, added to a circulation amounting the first year to TWENTY-TWO THOUSAND, may be admitted as evidence, then we have certainly most abundant reason to be gratified with the success which has attended the Union of the Cultivator and the Genesee Farmer. No expense has been or will be spared to render the Cultivator worthy of the patronage it has received. In the number, variety and excellence of its ILLUSTRATIONS, it is without a rival at home or abroad, the last volume being embellished with nearly ONE HUNDRED ENGRAVINGS, illustrating the improved breeds of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Building, Implements, &c., making the Cultivator, all things considered, it is believed, the Cheapest Agricultural Paper ever published in this or any other country.

TERMS—ONE DOLLAR per annum—Six copies for $5—the money to be remitted in advance, free of postage. A commission of 20 per cent. will be allowed to Agents who will obtain 25 or more subscribers, and 25 per cent. to those who obtain 100 or more. All subscriptions to commence with a volume.

Postmasters and gentlemen disposed to lend their influence to aid in the cause of Agriculture, are respectfully requested to act as agents. Address

JESSE BUEL & CO.

Publishers of the Cultivator, Albany, N. Y.

A SUPPLY OF BLANK

Notes of Hand and Land Deeds; also, Clerks' and Sheriffs' Blanks,

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